START

START

MICROFILMED
BY
KARNATAKA STATE
ARCHIVES
2004

ARS 1 NAI 04

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಶ್ಯಾಮ್,
ಇಂದಿರಾನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಂದ
ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪಾಠಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ.

AUTHENTICITY CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF SMT.NIRMALA SWAMY , NO.35, II nd CROSS, I st STAGE INDIRANAGAR BANGALORE-560032. HAVE BEEN MICROFILMED AND PRESEVED IN ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT. PERMISSION FROM THE CONCERNED TO BE OBTAINED FOR CONSULTATION OF RECORDS. LETTER FROM THE CONCERNED IS ALSO MICROFILMED FOR REFERENCES.

Date.7.05 2004
Bangalore.01

(Sannanaiah Gowda)
Archivist.
Regional Survey Section.

ದೂರವಾಣಿ ೨೨೬೪೫೫

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
ಕೊರಡಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೧ ನೆಲ ಮಹಡಿ
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೫೬೦ ೦೦೧
14 01.2004.
ದಿನಾಂಕ

ಸಂಖ್ಯ ಎ ಆರ್ ಪಿ ಎನ್ ಎ.ಐ 04.

ಗೆ,

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,
35, 2ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, 2ನೇ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್,
ಇಂದಿರಾನಗರ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-32.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ ಖಾಸಗಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ತಾವು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಿರಿ. ತಾವು ಮೂಲ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಪ್ಪುಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ,

ಪ್ರತಿ
17/1/2004

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 6-2-2004

ಇಂದ:

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,
೩೫, ೨ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, ೨ನೇ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್,
ಇಂದಿರಾನಗರ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೫೨.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಕೊರಡಿ ಸಂ:೧೧, ನೆಲಮಹಡಿ,
ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಖಾಸಗಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಆರ್‌ಎಸ್ ೦೧ ಎನ್‌ಎಐ ೦೪
ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೧೪-೧-೨೦೦೪

* * * *

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದಯವರಾದ ದಿವಂಗತ ಶಿವಬಸವ್ಪನವರು "ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ಡಿಟೆಕ್ಷನ್ " ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಸಾಧೂರಾಮ್ ಫೋಡ್ಸೆ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಕಿಸಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೊಳವಡಿಸಿದರು. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಮೂಲ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಆದರ ಎರಡು ಜೆರಾಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ವಾಪಾಸು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇದರ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ನ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,

N Nirmala Swamy

(ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ)

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು
96 -
38
134

೬/೬೨

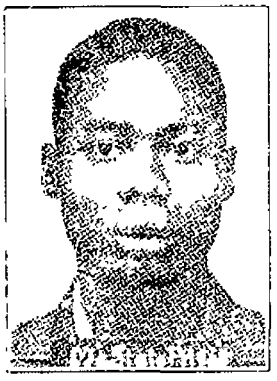
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

SL. No.	Subject	Total Pages
1.	Finger Print and Identification Magazine Dec. 1948 Vol. 30.	- 32
2.	On Guard - The Kentucky peace Officers Magazine	- 12
3.	Prajamatha 19.3.1950	- 2
4.	Intorragattion with Mr.N.V.Gudse manuscripts 1948 - 98	- 138
5.	The Lie Detector- Extract from The American Jounal of Medical Jounisprudence Published by American Medicologal Association Vol. 1 - 1938 (Typed Script)	- 1 to 18

202 pages

FINGER PRINT AND IDENTIFICATION MAGAZINE

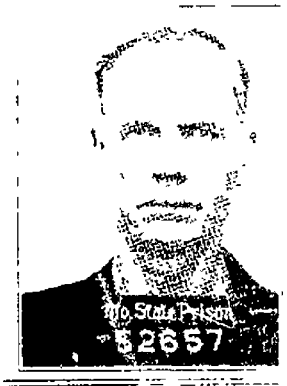
No. 6 December, 1948 Vol. 30



REWARDS

Offered For These Persons

Full Data in This Issue



Published Monthly by the Institute of Applied Science

1920 Sunnyside Avenue Copyright 1948 by the Institute of Applied Science *Chicago 40, Illinois*

FINGER PRINT
AND IDENTIFICATION
MAGAZINE
Vol. 30, No. 6 December, 1948

Published Monthly by the
INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE
1920 Sunnyside Avenue
Chicago 40, Illinois

T. G. COOKE, F. P. E.
Editor

Subscription Rate, $2.00 per year in the United States
Single Copies 25 cents
Foreign Subscription $3.00 per year
Copyright 1948, by the Institute of Applied Science

The publishers do not pay the rewards offered for wanted persons advertised in this magazine nor do they guarantee the payment of same. All reward notices, to the best of our knowledge, are bonafide and official at the time the magazine goes to press.

Apprehension Notice

●

The following named subject, who escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary and for whom a wanted notice was published in this magazine, has been apprehended and returned to prison. The notice for him, therefore, should now be cancelled.

The fugitive was Earl Hunter.

●

It Ought To Be The Law!

Congress has passed a lot of laws barring admission into this country of undesirable aliens. The trouble is, none of these laws, to date, has worked any too well in preventing entry of the undesirables. How do these unwelcome aliens get in? There are probably scores of ways to accomplish it. For example, a foreign ship is permitted to give its crew members shore leave. A sailor is allowed to stay ashore for an average of 29 days. Should he decide to stay indefinitely, what does he do? He simply mingles with the masses, changes his name, gets a job and usually becomes a mighty difficult person to locate.

Another easy method of entry is to become a visitor. All one has to do to enter in that manner is to have a foreign passport visaed by an American consul abroad. Upon arrival the visitor is required to state where and how long he will remain and from what port he will depart. A great many "visitors" disappear into the vastness of the land, never to be heard from again by the immigration authorities.

It is estimated that more than a quarter million undesirables evade the patrols along the Canadian and Mexican borders annually. Only an adequate border patrol can alter this condition, and it surely isn't adequate with less than 1,500 men to cover our total border line of more than 5,000 miles.

However, catching up with those who come in as "visitors," land-leave sailors and such, can be made a much less uncertain and burdensome task than it is now.

Here is our suggestion for the first and most important move. Before any sailor be allowed shore leave he should be finger printed, photographed and graphically catalogued. The same routine should be followed in the case of "visitors." Following the finger printing, search should be made in F.B.I. files for any previous record and card then would be filed as a permanent record.

Secondly, the Immigration Service should be provided with an adequate staff to enforce the law.

Naturally, there would be other clauses covering essentials in any law enacted to bar undesirables, but the enactment of the two provisions we have set forth would, we believe, greatly enhance the possibility of its effective enforcement.

T. G. Cooke

Editor, FINGER PRINT AND IDENTIFICATION MAGAZINE

A view of the Texas City disaster at the height of the fire.

IDENTIFICATION IN DISASTERS

By Glen H. McLaughlin, Chief
Bureau of Identification and Records, Texas Dept. of Public Safety
Austin, Texas

FOREWORD

The role of the police in the identification of the dead in cases of disaster has been clearly and definitely impressed upon us by our experience in Texas City.

The work done by our Bureau of Identification and Records and the identification men of various police agencies who served there was efficient and thorough.

The thought that the lessons learned in Texas City might be of some assistance to others in similar cases has prompted the publication of this booklet.

Homer Garrison, Jr., Director
Department of Public Safety

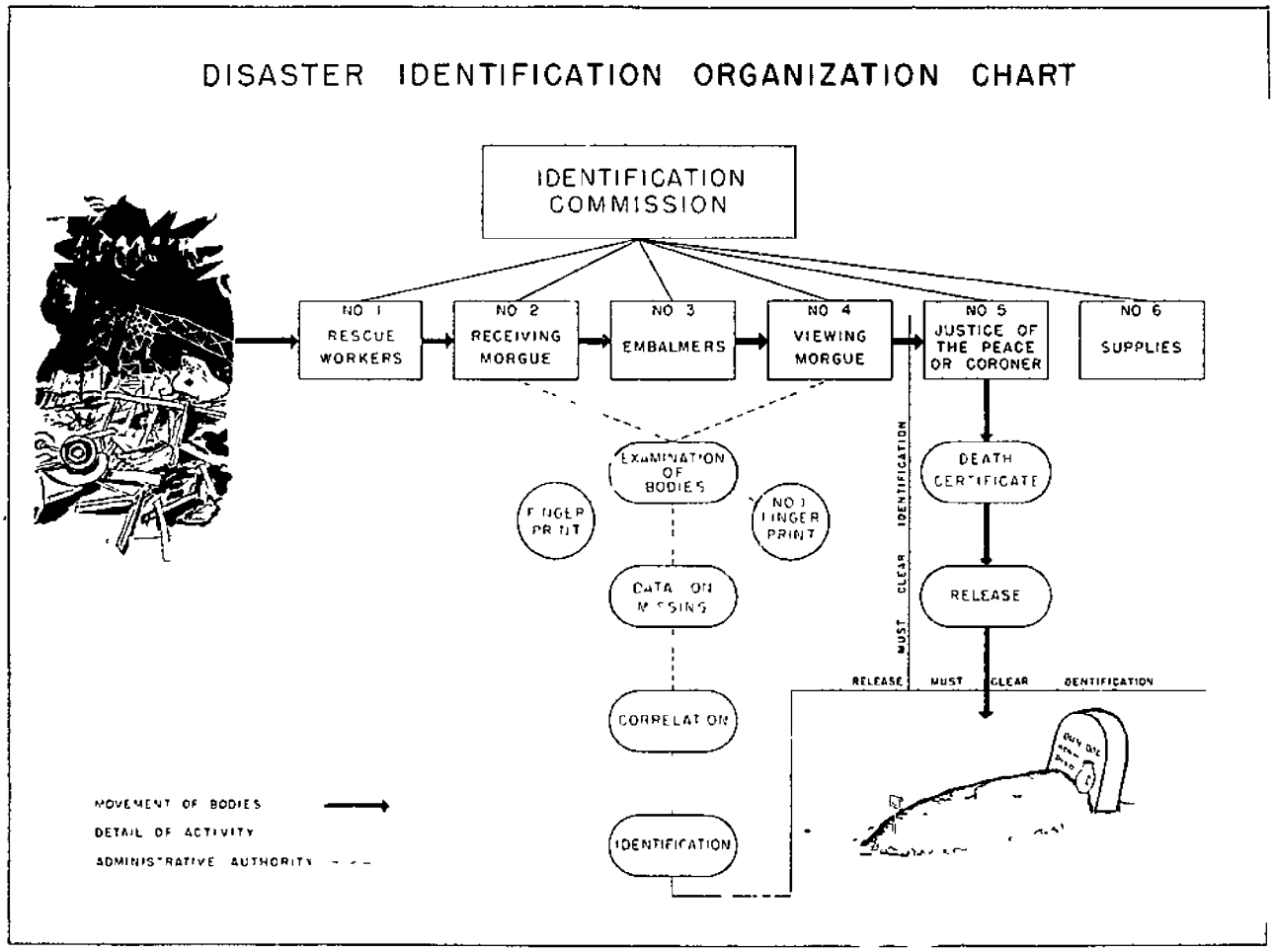
GLEN H. McLAUGHLIN

Earlier this year the Bureau of Identification and Records of the Texas Department of Public Safety published a booklet titled "Identification in Disasters," written by Glen H. McLaughlin, Chief of the Bureau. The booklet, based on identification experience gained during the Texas City catastrophe in April, 1947, is so timely and instructive that we are happy to be able to reprint it here.

The photograph at the top of this page was taken by Joel Tisdale, photographer for the Texas D.P.S., during the Texas City fire. The drawings reprinted here from the booklet were made by Derward Nollner, chemist and toxicologist for the D.P.S.—Editor.

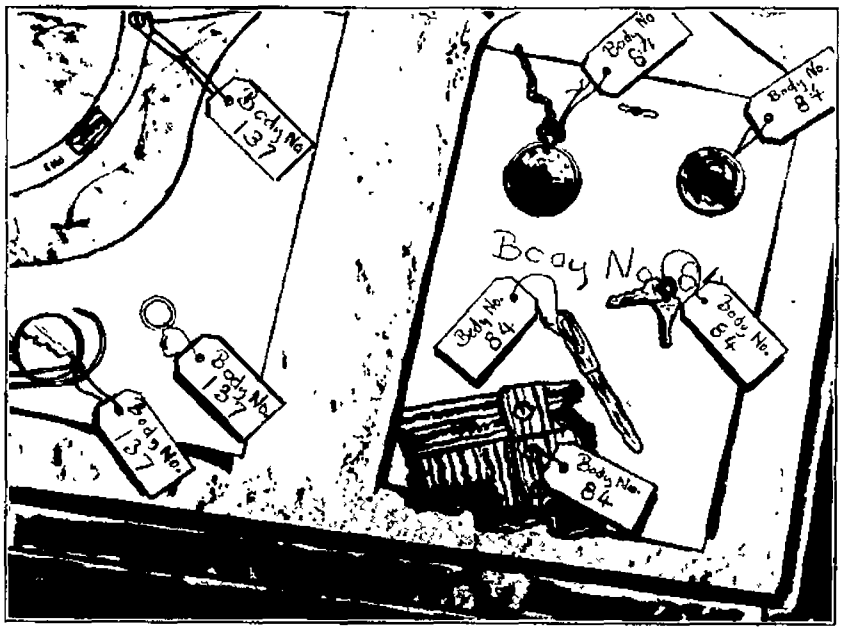
IN THE identification of people killed in a public disaster, organization is essential. A person or a group of persons must be placed in charge of the identification work in order that all of the activities that are associated with it may be properly correlated. This governing body or identification commission should consist of an identification officer as chairman, a mortician, and a Justice of the Peace or Coroner. This will depend upon the nature of the laws regulating the burial of individuals in the disaster area. These men may assume the direct supervision of the various phases of the handling of the bodies, but should at the same time form the governing body and work together as a commission to correlate all of the activities that are involved in the identification process.

The phases of the work which will come under their jurisdiction are rescue workers, the receiving morgue, the embalming, the viewing or hold morgue, the release



of the bodies, and the procurement of supplies. In the organizational chart you will note lines of authority, lines indicating the movement of the recovered bodies, and lines indicating detailed activity.

The rescue workers are those individuals who are actively engaged in the recovery of the bodies in the disaster area, the removal to ambulances and by ambulance or van to the receiving morgue. The skills and the equipment needed in this phase of the work will depend upon the nature of the disaster. In cases of explosion and wide-spread havoc as was experienced in Texas City, cranes, bulldozers and heavy equipment will be needed in order to clear the way to remove the debris so that the bodies may be found. At the first sign of a body then work must stop as far as the equipment is concerned and must proceed slowly by hand. In the event that the bodies are thrown into water, boats and diving equipment may be needed. It may be possible to remove bodies in ambulances. However, if the number of individuals killed is large, it will probably be necessary to commandeer vans or trucks in order that the remains may be removed promptly to the morgue. The men engaged in this part of the work should use extreme caution in recovering the bodies and in gathering all personal belongings or property that may belong to the deceased and keeping these with the remains while they are removed to the morgue. If there is any question about the property belonging to a certain body, it should not be assigned to that body for it may result in an error in identification. The property should be recovered and its location clearly shown as related to the remains near which it was found. The men engaged in the actual recovery or the search for the body should be familiar with the territory in which they are working in order that location tags can be made and attached to the bodies. These location tags should show the exact place where the remains were found. The body should bear the location tag. It will be noted that the tag is to be placed on the body, not just on the stretcher or the blanket in which the remains

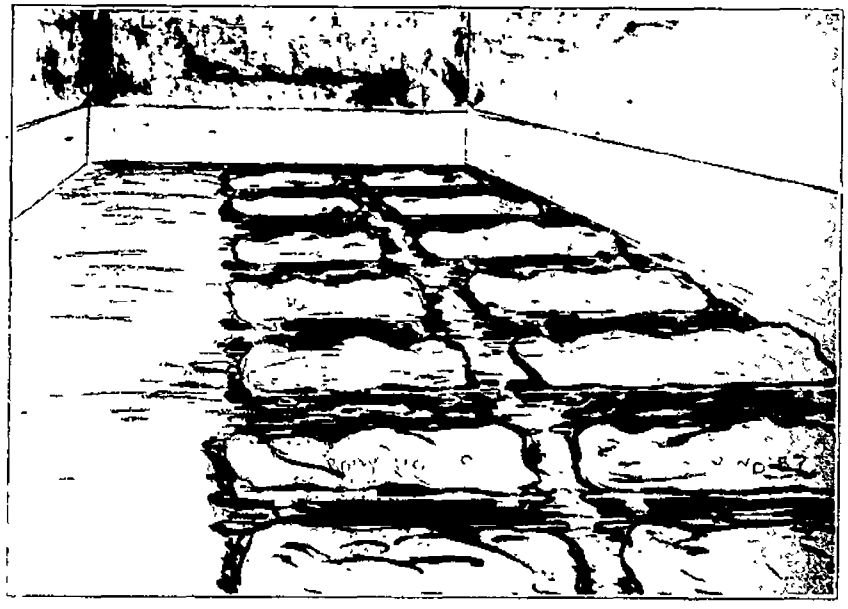


How personal property is tagged and displayed.

have been wrapped. When the bodies are placed in the ambulance then the ambulance driver and his assistant are responsible for delivering the body and property to the receiving morgue. The success of the identification problem depends upon the thoroughness of these rescue workers. They should be thoroughly instructed in the importance of the work they are doing.

The bodies and the property recovered with them are delivered to the receiving morgue where a superficial examination is made by a trained expert. His duties are to save all of the clothing and to examine the body for small pieces of clothing. If the body has been partially cremated, these bits of clothing may be found under the armpits, in the crotch, or in other places where the weight of the body has prevented complete burning. Here in the receiving morgue the body is tagged and given a number. The same number is assigned to the property which was recovered with the remains. The property is attached to the body and continues with it through the embalming state. Here also, the deceased are finger printed and again extreme care is exercised in placing the number of the body on the finger-print impressions obtained from it. This superficial physical descripton will include such items as obvious dental work, gold teeth and bridges, etc., operation scars, crooked legs or arms, amputations, circumcision, color of hair and eyes, race, approximate height, weight, age tatoos, and various other physical deformaties. A list should be made of all of the clothing and a description of it, all papers, billfolds, rings, keys, watches, tools, knives, or other property which may be found with the body.

The bodies are next taken to the embalming room. The property should of course accompany the body through the handling. The embalmers should not use any lime. The bodies are embalmed, the procedure to be followed depending upon the condition of the body. In some instances it may be necessary to place them in vats. The body numbers should be on tags with strings of sufficient length that the tags will hang out of the vat so they may be easily located. The information placed on these tags should be placed in



How bodies are displayed in the viewing morgue.

India ink so that there will be no danger of obliteration. It is well to have two cards tied to each body, one at the head and one at the feet.

After embalming, the bodies and property are removed to the viewing morgue. The property must not become separated from the body at any time. In the viewing morgue bodies are separated into two groups; those which may be viewed by relatives and whose condition is such that they may be recognized or some clue obtained as to their identity by viewing by relatives and friends. The other group consists of those which cannot be recognized and where nothing is gained by viewing.

Property Placed with Bodies

The first group may be further divided as to age, sex, and race in order that relatives and friends on viewing will not have to look through a large group of bodies, but may be taken directly to a smaller group in which their relative or loved one should be if his body hase been recovered. The personal effects and all property found with the bodies, which may be viewed, should be placed with the remains in order that they may be examined by the relatives at the same time that they are examining or viewing the bodies.

In the second group, that is the group where no clue to identity can be gained by viewing, the body should be placed in a convenient place, but out of sight of the public where a more thorough examination can be made by the doctors, dentists, and trained identification experts. The property belonging to or found with these bodies should be removed from the body and placed in a property room where this property may be viewed by relatives and friends. Of course, care must be exercised in making sure that the numbers assigned to the property are the same as those assigned to the bodies before the body and the property are separated. The property should be laid out where it can be easily examined, but where property belonging to different bodies is widely enough separated so that there is no possibility of mixing the property tags and causing confusion as to its true identity.

When relatives come into the viewing morgue to examine bodies or property they should be accompanied by identification workers. As many of the individuals who view the bodies will be women, it is advisable that trained nurses also be available to accompany these people.

In the viewing or hold morgue, and particularly in the group which cannot be viewed, more extensive finger-printing can be done in cases that present particularly difficult problems.

It is from the work done in the receiving and viewing morgues and the information obtained from the bodies in these examinations that the identification work itself will develop. At the viewing morgue there will also be workers to interview the friends and relatives seeking to identify the deceased. These interview boards should be made up of individuals who are reliable and sympathetic and they should be able to remain on the job until the end of the identification problem. Each person seek-

INFORMATION CHART

1. Name of Missing Person, Race, Sex, Age, Height, Weight, Hair, Eyes, Scars, Marks, Tattoos, Moles, etc.

2. Name, Address and Relationship of Person Attempting to Locate Missing Person:

3. Wearing Apparel, Size of Shoes:

4. Rings, Keys, Watches, Personal effects:

5. Operations, Surgical, Location of Incision, etc., If Male whether or not circumcised:

6. Dental Work, Location, Date, Name of Dentist:

7. Physiological Condition, Diabetes, Syphilis, etc.:

8. Where Subject Was at Time of Explosion:

9. Whether or Not Subject had been Fingerprinted:

Suggested form for recording information obtained from interviews with relatives.

BODY EXAMINATION

Body Number

Where Recovered

Color

Hair and Eyes

Sex

Age

Estimated Weight

Length

Parts Missing

Identifying Marks

Moles, Tattoos, Etc.

Scars:

(a) Head

(b) Trunk

(c) Extremities

Miscellaneous:

Suggested form for recording information obtained from the examination of the bodies.

ing to identify someone is interviewed and the information obtained from them is placed on an information sheet. This information sheet will when properly filled out include the name of the missing person, race, sex, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, description scars, marks, tatoos, amputations, deformities, moles, etc. Also, the name, address, telephone number, and relationship of the person attempting to locate or identify the deceased. A complete description of wearing apparel, size of shoe, underwear, etc This is the clothing which the subject is known or is believed to have been wearing at the time that the disaster occurred. A description of keys, watches, coins, knives, any personal effects which the missing person may have had with him. Information about operations of various kinds. Whether or not the subject if a male was circumcised. A complete description of all dental work which the missing person may have had done. Dental charts from his dentist or x-rays and the name of the dentist who did the work. Where the subject was supposed to have been at the time of the explosion or fire. Whether or not the subject had ever been finger-printed and if so where and for what purpose. This information may be obtained from all persons seeking to identify a given individual, but should be obtained from the nearest of kin or association because you will note that the information required is of such a nature that a casual acquaintance will not be able to complete the information chart. Once the people understand what is wanted, and understand the reason for it, they will come back many times with additional information.

Tactful Officers Needed

The officers who are dealing directly with the relatives of the deceased will be called upon to use the utmost in tact and sympathetic understanding. Individuals dealt with may be suffering from shock. The finding of the body of a husband, brother, or son may cause an emotional release. It is a difficult situation, but gives an opportunity for real service.

It is also necessary to make contact with the companies involved in the disaster as they will be able to furnish much valuable information which will be useful in the identification process. These companies will be able to furnish diagrams of their plant and information as to where various employees were supposed to have been at the time of the disaster. They will also be able to furnish information as to the occupation of the individual which may be useful in establishing identification. Also they may be able to furnish finger-prints, locker key numbers, x-rays, size of shoes, and other

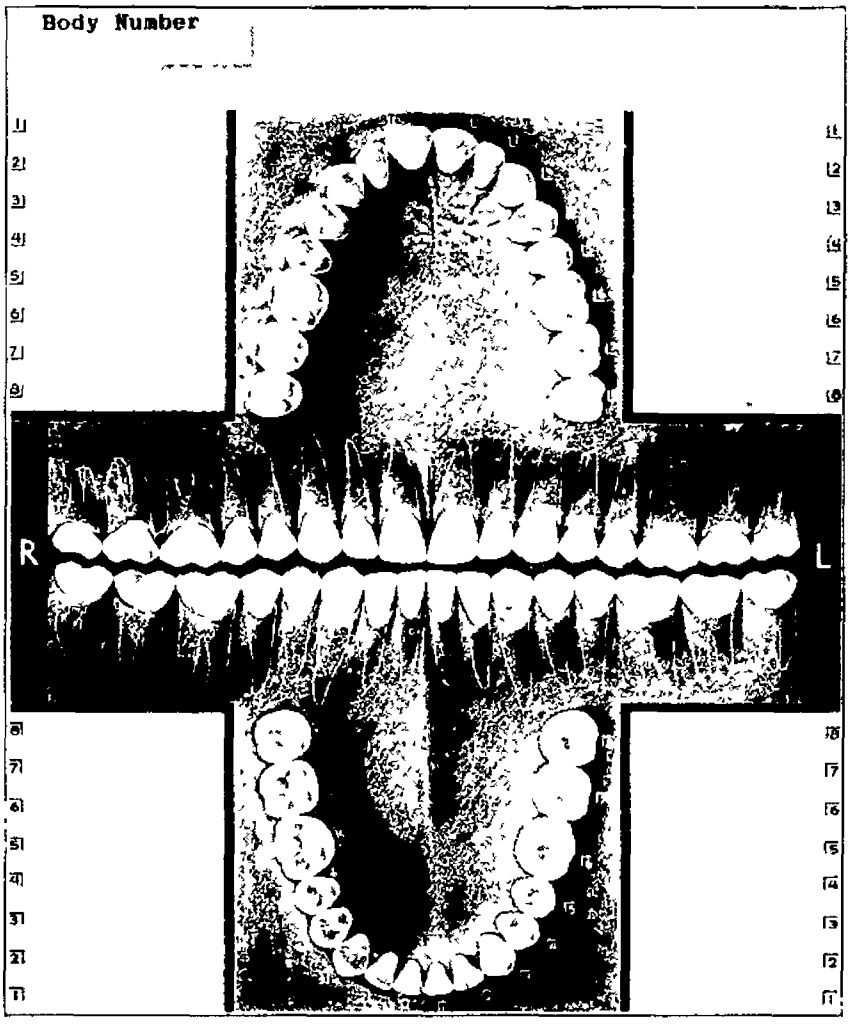
information which they have in their personnel files. It may be necessary in a further examination of the bodies to make x-rays and by obtaining x-rays from the companies comparisons can be made and valuable information obtained.

The most difficult and most important phase of the work now comes in correlating the information furnished by the relatives with information obtained from the bodies.

Finger Prints Helpful

Finger-prints obtained from the bodies must be checked against finger-prints of the deceased. This may be done by the comparison of finger-print cards obtained of the missing from the various plants involved, or a search against local Police Department files and civil identification files. Here again the interview charts obtained by interviewing the relatives and friends will be extremely valuable A missing list can be compiled and the names searched in these various files, finger-prints pulled on these names and then these finger-prints checked against those of the deceased. Of course, where several fingers can be printed the cards may be classified and searched through the files. These cards together with the list of missing and the description of the missing should be forwarded to the State Bureau of Identification in the state where the disaster occurred and also to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington in order that every attempt may be made to establish identification on the basis of finger-prints.

The identification officers working in the correlation section should work with the relatives and friends who come to look for the deceased and who come to view them in the morgue by going with them into the morgue and the property room They may be able to work out with them the identification of the person whom they seek. The identification phase of the work necessarily becomes a police activity because it is in the Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices that we find men who are trained in identification work and who realize what constitutes an identification. Of course, it is necessary for them to have the full assistance of dentists, doctors, x-ray technicians, and others of specialized skills in their work. In some states or cities where the Coroner's Office or the Medical Examiner's Office deals with this type of identification in individual cases, these offices may take the place of the identification officer of the Police Department.



Suggested form for recording information obtained from the examination of dental work.

For the embalming process, of course we must rely upon the registered or licensed embalmers in the community or the surrounding communities where the disaster occurs. It is well if an official in the embalmer's association or someone associated with an embalmer's college is placed in charge of this group. He will be in a position to obtain sufficient help and the cooperation necessary to complete the task

Once an identification is established then the body is released by the Justice of the Peace or the Coroner In order that the laws of the particular State may be complied with, the death certificate is

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 3)

LIGHTNING SUPER HEAVY DUTY
LATENT FINGER PRINT POWDERS

"Just Pour It On and Brush It Off."

●

Lightning Latent Finger Print Powders are the result of 21 years intensive research in this field. We have never before recommended a Latent Finger Print Powder

EXCELLENT FOR LIFTING

In those rare instances when evidence latent prints must be lifted for photographing and preservation you want powders you can rely upon—ones that will not fade away when transferred. Lightning Powders are especially suited for lifting either with transparent or rubber lifters. They make clean, clear, contrasty transfers that form lifts for lasting records. Don't risk lifting valuable evidential impressions with unreliable powders. Be sure with Lightning Powders—ALWAYS.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

They say: "There is nothing new under the sun." Well these finger print powders are new and *different*. It took 21 years and plenty of "jack" to develop them but we've got some real latent finger print powders at last. They work like magic on glass, paper, metal, bakelite, china, porcelain, painted or varnished walls and wood. The prints jump out like *lightning*. You never saw anything like them before.

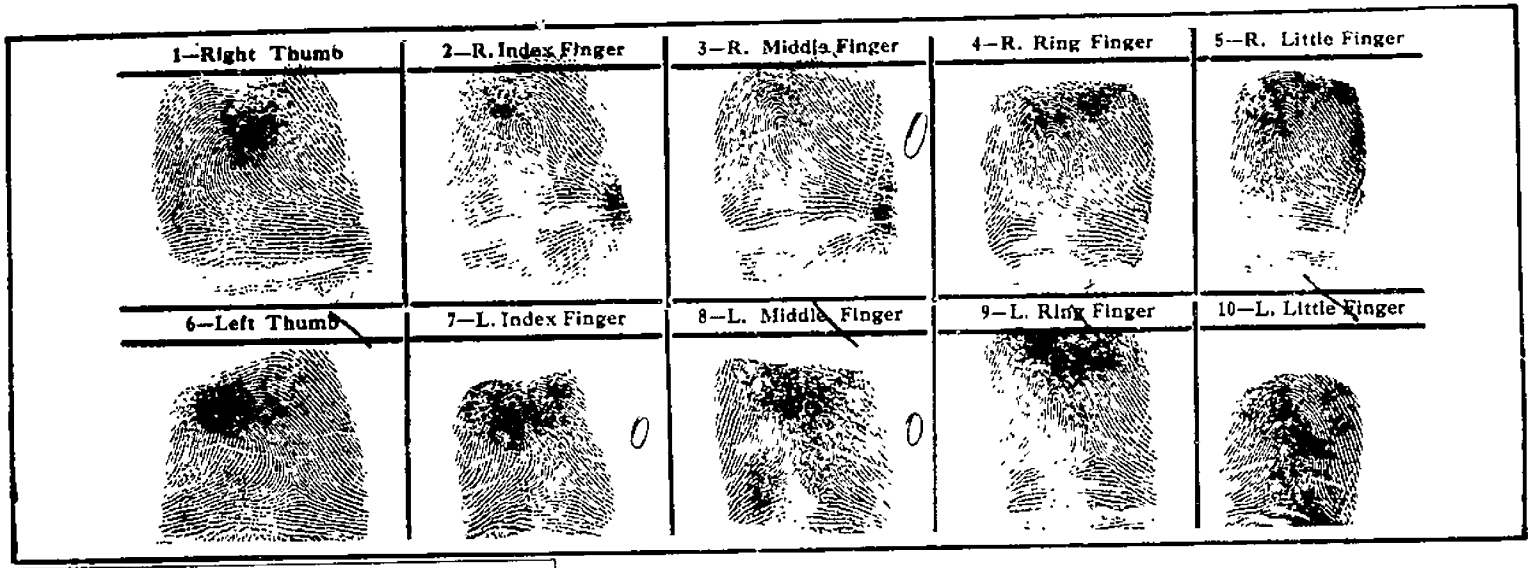
These powders are "contrasty" and are designed to stick to nothing but latent finger prints. They contain no grease. You don't have to handle them carefully. They can be dumped on and brushed HARD. The harder you brush, the better the prints show up.

ORDER YOURS TODAY AND BE READY FOR YOUR NEXT CASE.
PRICE SENT PREPAID (Black or Gray) per 2-oz. Bottle (By Volume) $3.50

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI



$50.00 REWARD

EDWIN MOORE, No. 60850. Escaped August 16, 1948. Received November 5, 1947; 2 years; Grand Larceny.

Description: Negro; age, 24 (1948); height, 5 ft. 8½ in.; weight, 158; build, medium; hair, black and kinky; eyes, dark brown; complexion, dark brown; nativity, Missouri; occupation, truck driver.

Marks and scars: None.

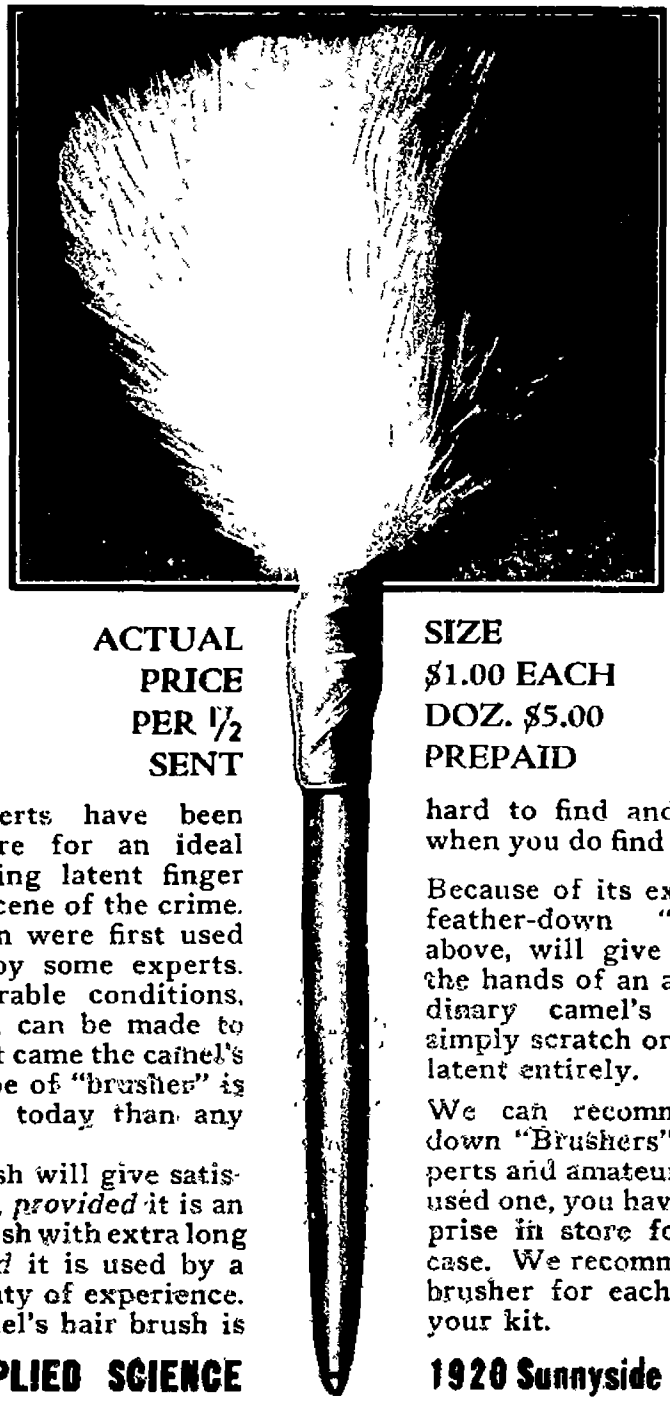
If located, hold and wire Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

PROFESSIONAL LATENT PRINT BRUSH

WILL NOT DESTROY LATENT PRINTS

MADE FROM FINEST DOWN FEATHERS



CANNOT SCRATCH

PUTS POWDER ON GRADUALLY

CAN COVER AN ENTIRE WINDOW IN TWO MINUTES

ACTUAL PRICE PER 1/2 SENT

SIZE
$1.00 EACH
DOZ. $5.00
PREPAID

Finger Print Experts have been searching everywhere for an ideal "Brusher" for treating latent finger prints found at the scene of the crime. Small tufts of cotton were first used and are still used by some experts. Under certain favorable conditions, tufts of pure cotton can be made to work very well. Next came the camel's hair brush. This type of "brusher" is probably used more today than any other.

The camel's hair brush will give satisfaction in most cases, *provided* it is an exceptionally fine brush with extra long bristles and *provided* it is used by a *real* expert with plenty of experience. However such a camel's hair brush is hard to find and is quite expensive when you do find it.

Because of its extra soft texture, the feather-down "Brusher" pictured above, will give excellent results in the hands of an amateur where an ordinary camel's hair brush would simply scratch or possibly destroy the latent entirely.

We can recommend these feather-down "Brushers" for use by both experts and amateurs. If you have never used one, you have a very pleasant surprise in store for you on your first case. We recommend using a separate brusher for each color of powder in your kit.

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

$50.00 REWARD

BRUCE LOONEY, alias **Bruce Loney**, No. 52657. Escaped June 7, 1946, from the prison tomato farm. Received June 17, 1939; 25 years; Stealing Auto, Jail Breaking.

Description: Age, 52 (1946); height, 5 ft. 11 in.; weight, 143; build, medium slender; hair, blond; eyes, blue; complexion, fair; nativity, Missouri; occupation, lead miner.

Marks and scars: Dim cut scar on left eyebrow; vaccination scar upper left arm, outer; 10 in. horizontal cut scar 9 in. below left arm pit; 14 in. horizontal cut scar below left arm pit.

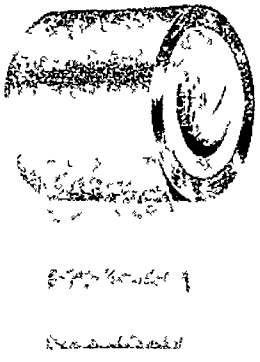
If located, hold and wire Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

Lightning
TRANSPARENT LATENT PRINT LIFTING TAPE

only $1.25 *10-yard roll*

For Lifting Latent Prints



Here is the handy, compact lifting medium finger print men have long used. There is no need to load yourself down with a cumbersome array of equipment. Just slip this easy-to-use roll of transparent tape into your outfit case or pocket. Prints lifted with it will not smudge or smear. When a finger print camera is not available or where one cannot be used, Lightning Lifting Tape is the answer.

The tape is 1½ inches wide—wide enough to cover an entire latent finger print. It is ideal for transfering latent prints to Latent Print Transfer Cards.

Remember—Lightning Latent Print Lifting Tape costs only $1.25 for a 10-yard (360-inch) roll—sent by prepaid parcel post.

Order Yours Today

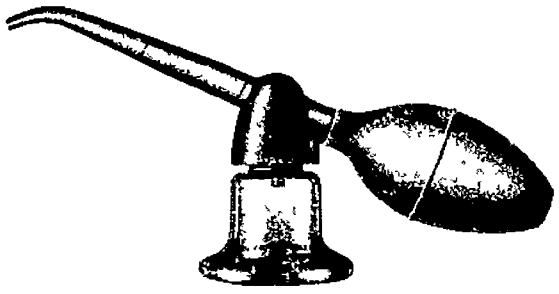
Institute of Applied Science

1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois

DeVilbiss No. 119
FINGER PRINT POWDER BLOWER

only $1.50 *Sent Prepaid*

For Dusting Latent Prints



The DeVilbiss No. 119 Powder Blower is the last word in finger print powder atomizers. It is just the thing for dusting a large area, such as a window pane or a safe. This modern powder blower is made of plastic so finger print powders will not clog the passage way—no metal parts to which metallic base powder will adhere.

Two-piece tube provides scoop for picking up quantity of powder to be applied. Spray tube is adjustable for directing powder in any direction.

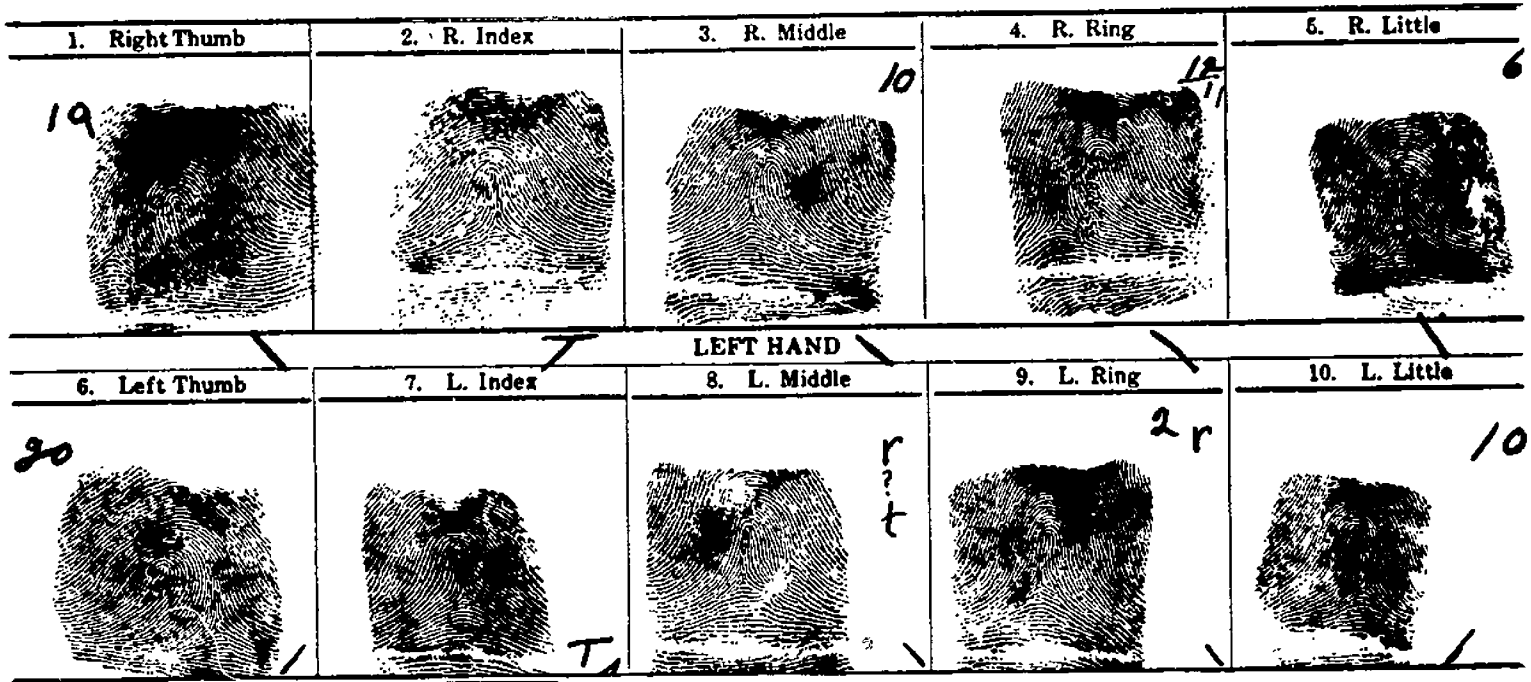
Orders filled within 24 hours. Send yours NOW!

Institute of Applied Science

1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois

STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN

JACKSON, MICHIGAN



$100.00 REWARD

JOHN LEONARD McDOWELL, alias **John Gilbert**, No. 55832-J. Escaped from inside the walls about 7:00 P.M., October 6, 1944. Received June 28, 1943, from Kalamazoo; 14 to 15 years; Breaking and Entering, Night Time.

Description: Age, 29 (1943); height, 5 ft. 7 in.; weight, 159; build, muscular; hair, brown; eyes, blue; complexion, ruddy; nationality, American.

Marks and scars: Tattoo of woman's head on left upper arm, outer; cut scar left middle finger, inner.

The reward offered in this case will be paid to the person or persons who cause the arrest and detention, and turn the prisoner over to an authorized officer of this Institution. This reward invalid should fugitive be arrested on another charge. Arrest and wire Warden, State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jaskson, Michigan.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

The Value of Proof of Identification by Finger Prints

By Dr. Charles Sannie

**Honorary Professor of the Faculty of Medicine,
Professor at the National Museum of Natural History,
Director, Bureau of Judiciary Identification, Police Department
Paris, France**

The readers of FINGER PRINT AND IDENTIFICATION MAGAZINE need not be told of the fundamental role played by finger prints from a criminology viewpoint. They know that a fragment of papillary ridge design suffices formally to identify an individual, and that numerous evil-doers have been and still are daily confounded by the examination of finger prints which they have left at the scenes of their crimes.

An experience, which dates back to the early years of this century and which has incessantly kept on going and growing, has shown to all experts in dactyloscopy that it is possible to identify with certainty a papillary ridge pattern as belonging to a given individual when a sufficient number of coincidences or similarities [ridge characteristics] are found in both the questioned pattern and one finger of the individual concerned.

Most authors believe that the number of identical ridge characteristics should be 12, but it must be recognized that most of these authors would be quite embarrassed if they were asked to justify this figure. The only computation which furnishes a precise basis seems to be that which Balthazard published in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences* (Reports of the Academy of Science) of Paris, France, in June, 1911.

Balthazard considers four kinds of ridge characteristic, namely: ridge endings in one direction and in the opposite direction, and ridge bifurcations in one direction and in the other direction. If a finger print pattern contains "p"

DR. CHARLES SANNIE

ridge characteristic points, the chance of error in identifying it to a given print is $\frac{1}{4^p}$. It can be seen, then, that with 17 characteristics, there is one chance of error in 58×10^{10}. That is, 58 followed by nine zeros

It is quite evident that the calculation of Balthazard is only a first approximation since it neglects not only all types of ridge characteristics other than ridge endings and bifurcations, but also the topographical arrangement of these points. In particular, there are often ridges without characteristic points, the value of which must enter into the computation. Finally, the probability of error must take into account the number of ridge characteristics available for comparison; it is lower for the comparison with one finger than it is for that with ten fingers.

The mathematical problem thus posed has been studied in my bureau by one of my experienced coworkers. It necessitates highly complicated probability calculations, and we can only refer interested readers to the original reports.[1] But these computations this table we have added the values of the same probability as calculated with the formula of Balthazard.

When examining these figures, one is struck by the considerable differences between the minimum and maximum values. Thus one of the important differences between the present theory and that permit through suitable simplifications to draw a simple rule which furnishes, as shown in table I, a higher value and a lower value for the probability of error.[2] To of Balthazard is that friction ridge patterns having the same number of characteristic points may have a very different identification value.

If it is admitted that a probability of error of $\frac{1}{10^9}$, or one in a billion, reperesents the limit that can be accepted, one sees that in the most favorable case six ridge characteristics are sufficient, whereas in the most unfavorable one, 17 will be required. In other words, when a design has 17 characteristic points, a formal conclusion can *always* be reached; it will *never* be possible to do so when

1 L. Amy, *Journal de la Societe de Statistique de Paris*, 1946, No. 87, p. 80-87, and 1947, No. 88.

2 L. Amy, *Annales de Medicine Legale*, Vol. 28, p. 96-102.

Number of Ridge Characteristics	MAXIMUM and MINIMUM VALUES of the PROBABILITY of ERROR••		
	Probability of Error		Formula of BALTHAZARD
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	
2	1.0	9.8×10^{1}	6.2×10^{2}
3	1.0	1.5×10^{2}	1.6×10^{2}
4	8.4×10^{1}	8.9×10^{5}	2.9×10^{3}
5	2.2×10^{1}	2.5×10^{7}	9.8×10^{4}
6	3.5×10^{2}	1.8×10^{8}	2.4×10^{4}
7	5.9×10^{3}	1.2×10^{13}	6.1×10^{5}
8	1.2×10^{3}	1.6×10^{16}	1.5×10^{5}
9	1.9×10^{4}		3.8×10^{6}
10	4.2×10^{5}		9.5×10^{7}
11	6.4×10^{6}		2.4×10^{7}
12	1.2×10^{6}		6.0×10^{8}
13	2.3×10^{7}		1.5×10^{8}
14	4.4×10^{8}		3.7×10^{9}
15	8.3×10^{9}		9.3×10^{10}
16	1.5×10^{9}		2.3×10^{10}
17	2.9×10^{10}		5.8×10^{11}
18	5.4×10^{11}		1.5×10^{11}
19	1.0×10^{11}		3.6×10^{12}
20	1.9×10^{12}		9.1×10^{13}
21	3.6×10^{13}		2.3×10^{13}
22	6.9×10^{14}		5.7×10^{14}
23	1.3×10^{14}		1.4×10^{14}

TABLE 1

the pattern has fewer than six.

In intermediary cases it is indispensable to take into separate account the ridge endings and bifurcations, their direction and the ridges without characteristic points. The following formula gives a higher value of probability of error P, closer to the exact value:

Log P = 2.95 - 0.91 f - 0.73 a - 0.33 g,

where "f" is the number of bifurcations, "a" the number of ridge endings, and "g" the number of ridges without characteristic points.

What happens when multiple patterns appearing on the same person's fingers are found at the site of a crime or larceny? A classical formula of probability calculation shows that the probability of error of the two patterns together is the product of the probability of each pattern.

If the formula of Balthazard is applied to a pattern with nine ridge characteristics showing clearly and another with but one such ridge characteristic, the probability is the same as that for a pattern with ten such ridge characteristics. But it is evident that it is not so, and that this probability is greater; indeed the probability of error in identifying a pattern with one characteristic is 1 That is one of the decidedly weakest elements of the Balthazard calculation.

This is not so with the formulae given above.

The group of two patterns has always a greater probability of error than a single pattern with the same number of characteristic points of comparison. In the reports cited above, formulae will be found which apply to double and triple patterns. Roughly, the division of a pattern into two parts raises the minimum in the most unfavorable case from 17 to 21, and its division into three brings it to 25 points.

This new theory is far from being complete. It does not take into account singular points, delta or core, so frequent in the prints found at the scenes of thefts. But the presence of these singular ridge characteristics appreciably modifies the relative frequency of bifurcations and ridge endings, their direction and their density and tends to decrease the number of comparisons. Consequently, it would be necessary to complete the preceding mathematical studies using extensive statistical research as a basis.

Nevertheless, these researches make it possible to establish the proof value of a print in a substantially more precise manner. So, we thought that in spite of their fairly stern mathematical aspect, they will prove of service to all those who are interested in finger prints, particularly in certain borderline cases which might be open to dispute.

Finger Print Fragment Identifies Man Long Dead

This magazine is indebted to Lieut. Frank V. Chameroy, in charge of the Connecticut State Bureau of Identification, for the details of a very interesting case of corpse identification accomplished months after death.

The body, that of a middle aged man, was discovered in a barn near New Britian, Connecticut It was badly decomposed. Taken to the Connecticut State Hospital at Middletown, an autopsy developed the fact that death had resulted from natural causes. No one knew the deceased; there were no marks

LIEUT. FRANK V. CHAMEROY

of identification on the body or garments.

The body was, therefore, turned over to Lieut. Chameroy's department for finger printing, if possible. A piece of skin, half the size of an ordinary postage stamp from one of the dead man's fingers, and days of painstaking laboratory work and technical skill, finaly resulted in identifying the corpse.

After reading newspaper decriptions of the deceased, several people reported their belief that they knew him by sight. Most of them knew him by his nickname "Lovely Day." They said that regardless of weather conditions, should you meet the man on the street, he would smile and say "lovely day." It was established that his real name was Michael Szentifail. He was of Czechoslovakian origin, his name in English meaning "St. Paul."

So far--so good. Further investigation by police officials developed that Szentifail had been employed by the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company of New Britain in war work. As a result, a set of his finger prints was available Sure enough, the delicately transferred print made from the little patch of skin matched with one of the finger prints in the F.B.I civilian file.

"Without the help of the newspapers," said Lieut. Chameroy, "we would never have been able to get identification in this case."

As the result of the identification, Mr. Szentifail will not have to lie in an unmarked grave. Commenting on the case, another police official of the department said, "Thousands of people have their prints on file as a precaution in case of serious injury or death. Many factories, offices and police stations make the privilege available to men and women today."

Texas Disaster

(Continued from Page 8)

filled out and the other necessary forms completed. This release should not be made until the identification has been certified by the identification officer to the Justice of the Peace or Coroner. At the time that the body is actually released to the funeral home or the representative of the funeral home, the body must again clear through the identification section in order that there will be no error in the release of the body.

There necessarily must be a section of the identification commission devoted to the procurement of supplies. This will not only include the obtaining of embalming fluid, finger-print equipment, alcohol, printed forms, typewriters, telephones, and other equipment, but will also include the procurement of buildings and all of the facilities that will be necessary in carrying out the entire identification problem. It will include the laundry of clothing of the workers and filling all the needs of those engaged in the actual business of identification, rescue work, and embalming.

Communication, of course, is essential. It is necessary that contact be made with many outside agencies in order to search out various clues that may present themselves in the identification process; such as, contacting the Social Security administration to determine the name of an individual assigned a certain Social Se-

curity number, or checking the case or movement number on a watch with jewlers in many localities. The procurement of supplies should include representatives of the Red Cross, and of the Army as well as someone well acquainted locally and is not a phase of the work which can be handled readily by the police. As far as communications are concerned, police radio can be used to great advantage.

How To Select a Morgue

In the selection of a place for the morgue, consideration should be given to a number of conditions. First of all the number of individuals estimated to have been killed will determine the size of the morgue needed. The morgue should be located at a place that will be accessible for the ambulance drivers picking up the bodies and also to the people seeking to identify their relatives. It must contain several rooms in order that the receiving morgue and the embalming room may be separate and be separated from the viewing morgue. Additional space is needed for the property and for further examination of the bodies which cannot be placed in the viewing morgue. There should be another room available for the interviewing and for the setting up of the files that will be necessary in carrying out the work. The filling out of the death certificate and the final release may be made in the same office. Other conditions which should enter in will be the nature of the disaster and the condition of the bodies, whether or not they were subjected to fire, water, and explosion. The number of the bodies involved will also determine whether or not it is necessary to place the bodies under refrigeration in order that the identification work can be carried on for whatever length of time is necessary to exhaust all of the possibilities of identification.

Identification should be made on the basis of as much information as can be obtained. When it is possible to do so, the release of the body should be made on finger print identification. Where finger prints can not be obtained, and where the individual has not been previously finger-printed, it is necessary to rely on other means of identification. Such identifications take the form of a cut-out puzzle—the puzzle begins to fit together to form the identification. The picture will never be complete, but it will be sufficiently clear to establish true identification.

Whenever the identification officer approaches the problem with a clear and unbiased mind and has definitely satisfied himself concerning all the factors involved, the identification has been established.

Former Lab. Head New Detective Chief In Chicago

"A quiet, blue-eyed man, who is usually so gentle you'd never take him for a policeman and who rose from patrolman to captain in eight years, took office as chief of detectives yesterday."

That is how *The Chicago Tribune* introduced 46-year-old Timothy O'Connor to the Chicago citizens on October 29.

Chief O'Connor needed no introduction to hundreds of Chicagoans, however, for he has been on the police force here for many years, the last 12 of which have been spent in the detective bureau. For the last 12 or 15 months, he has been in charge of the scientific crime detection laboratory.

Wesson Photo

SGT. EDWARD DOOLEY

Wesson Photo

CHIEF TIMOTHY O'CONNOR

The new detective chief's rise on the Chicago Police Dept. has been nothing less than phenomenal, particularly in view of the fact that his rise, in a department in which politics have played an important part in former years, has not been due to political influence.

The same Chicago newspaper further described him as a "quiet" and gentle man who can, when necessary, get mighty tough, too."

Named to head the crime detection laboratory when Captain O'Connor stepped up to the detective chief's desk was Sgt. Edward Dooley, who has a long and commendable record on the police force. He was appointed to the department in 1924, and two years later assigned to the detective bureau where he has been ever since. Last April he was transferred into the crime laboratory from another office of the detective bureau.

During his police career, Sgt. Dooley has earned 15 credible

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 3)

A Review of the Article Titled "A New Method For Comparing Fired Bullets"

By B. D. Munhall, Manager
H. P. White Co., Cleveland, Ohio

In the September, 1948, issue of FINGER PRINT AND IDENTIFICATION MAGAZINE we noted with considerable interest an article "A New Method for Comparing Fired Bullets." In brief, this report by Onni Takko, Assistant Technician of the Central Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Helsinki, Finland, sets forth this procedure for obtaining a reversed impression of the complete circumference of a fired bullet or other objects, such as primer markings, etc.:

1. Coat portions of bullet with paraffin where impressions are not desired, such as base and nose.

2. Coat unwaxed portions of bullet with shellac or lacquer.

3. Cover balance of bullet with finely powedered graphite.

4. Place bullet in copper electroplating bath with negative pole to graphite layer on bullet, and with positive pole to copper anode.

5. After plating operation, cut layer of plating along axis of bullet and peel off. The thin sheet of plating may then be straightened to give a complete reversed view in one plate of the full circumference of the bullet.

Frowned Upon In Court

As to the procedure, we find the following to be open to some discussion. Any procedure in which foreign materials are caused to be placed on items of evidence is frowned upon in most American courts. It is true that by this method the copper plating and graphite can be easily removed, but what about the paraffin and shellac or lacquer? We can easily hear the accusations of the opposition of tampering with the evidence, to say nothing of the opinion of the presiding judge under such circumstances. The process calls for securely clamping the negative wire to the bullet and its graphite coat, as well as the cutting of the plated jacket. In both instances there is more than a possible chance of placing markings on the evidence, which might lead to lengthy dispute.

Mr. Takko suggests that several of these impressions might be made, and each interested party given one for his consideration. This would permit a minimum of handling of the evidence itself. While we agree that this bears some merit, we wonder if opposing experts would be satisfied with the impression in lieu of the evidence itself.

Must Cut At Same Spot

Were one to make similar impressions of both the evidence and test bullet by this method, it would be necessary from an illustrative point of view to have them both cut at the same spot so that the same land or groove impression on each would be in the same position on each strip, say at the left end or the right end. If this were not done, it might prove difficult to show a jury why the markings on the land impression at the right end of one strip were identical to the marking in the middle or perhaps the opposite end of the other. Being a reversed image, this is doubly difficult to present.

As we see it, it would still be necessary to resort to the use of a comparison microscope for positive identification, although we admit it would be easier to examine the strips than the usual method of revolving the bullets. We wonder if this minor advantage would be worth the considerable trouble and equipment involved in preparing the impressions. It is also claimed that the color and reflection properties of these strips, being uniform, eliminates the difficulty one frequently encounters in illumination problems. We see a definite advantage here, but doubt if it would offset the other problems.

If this were purely a laboratory procedure on anything but evidence, we would recognize many advantages, but unfortunately one would have the task of explaining to the court and the jury just what was done, why it works, and all the other facts, in addition to the already difficult task of explaining fundamental ballistics. We are afraid it might cloud the issue to the detriment of the presentation of good testimony.

We do feel that Mr. Takko should be commended for a fine piece of research. It is certainly no fault of his that the technique he has developed does not lend itself to the legal concepts and practices now in vogue in this country. We are of the opinion that the methods now in use have barely scratched the surface in extracting the potential evidence to be found in the examination of arms and ammunition. But for true scientific experimentation such as this, the firearms identification field would have stagnated long ago.

New Detective Chief

(Continued from Page 18)

mentions and five extra compensations for meritorious work. He pledged his cooperation in continuing the expansion of the laboratory, both in personnel and equipment, that was begun when John C. Prendergast became Police Commissioner three years ago.

Chief O'Connor, in commenting on the laboratory, remarked. "We've got one of the best laboratories in the country. There's no reason the detective force should not make much greater use of it."

An Experiment on Myself

By Rudolf Klen, M.D., D.P.H.
Commissioner of Oath,
Institute of Medical Jurisprudence
Hradec Kralovy, Czechoslovakia

EDITOR'S NOTE: Even in Soviet dominated nations like Czechoslovakia men of science are continually broadening their spheres of research, and it was a genuine pleasure on the part of the editor to receive this recent contribution from Dr Rudolf Klen III, with his experiment, has brought out quite clearly the facts which are part of the early basic training of every I.A.S. student and graduate

Several weeks ago I scraped the skin, together with subcutaneous connective tissues, from the antithenar of the middle finger of my right hand

The injury covered the long axis of the finger to the periphery. Situated about centrally in the antithenar, its size was about half of the palmar plane of the last phalange. The skin was completely removed down to the bare flesh with edges of the wound sharply and clearly cut.

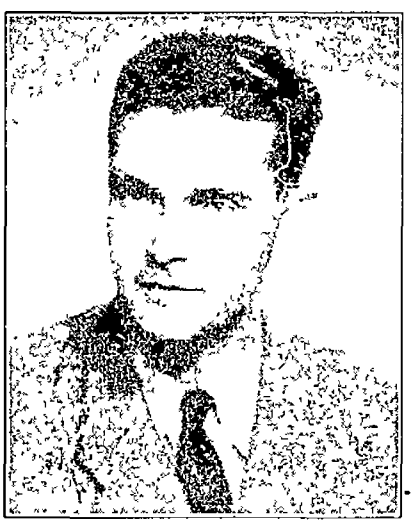
A Chance to Experiment

"Here," I thought, "is my opportunity to try out a dactyloscopic experiment on myself"

Therefore I proceeded to the healing of the wound with this thought in mind. I watched the healing process very carefully, guarding against pus formation. I wanted to cure it up without defect of any kind.

Every third day I applied sterile vaseline and took a photograph showing progress being made. At the end of ten days the wound was granulated and epitelization went slowly ahead. A few days later I was able to use the unprotected finger for ordinary work.

My first photograph seemed to be valueless as it showed the skin surface quite smooth, without papillary ridges. But in the next fourteen days I noted that the whole skin was covered with the papillary ridges which carried inward from the original undamaged skin area In the middle area was a very thin scar, 5 mm long, on the thumb side



DR RUDOLF KLEN

Comparisons proved that the newly formed ridges were identical to the ridges originally carried by this finger. Therefore, I reached the definite conclusion, even though the experiment covered only a single finger, that papillary ridges will rebuild themselves from the basal stratums and surrounding parts of the skin, making thereby the characteristic dactyloscopic picture exactly as before.

I had, through study of dactyloscopic procedures and facts, been long convinced of the unchangeable properties of the human finger print, but it was still a source of considerable satisfaction to see the truth fully demonstrated on my own finger.

Tales From the Students' MAIL BAG

I.A.S. Student from India Visits School

A recent visitor at the Institute of Applied Science was Inspector Puttappa ShivaBasappa of the Mysore, India, State Police Criminal Investigation Department At the age of 36, he has already earned wide recognition in his homeland for his work in investigating the assassination of Mahatma Ghandi

Inspector ShivaBasappa, a student of the Institute of Applied Science, came to this country to study American crime detection

INSPECTOR SHIVABASAPPA

methods, with special emphasis on lie detection He was graduated from the University of Mysore a few years ago, having majored in experimental psychology After graduation he pursued research in the field of crime detection, making use of the psycho-galvano meter in his professional labor-

(Continued on Page 31, Col. 1)

IODINE FUMING PIPE and SILVER TRANSFER SET

PRICE $7.50 - - POSTAGE PREPAID

The IODINE FUMING PIPE and SILVER TRANSFER SET lifts finger prints from almost any smooth surface. Even under most adverse conditions where powder cannot be employed it frequently gets good results. Latent prints on oily or greasy surfaces are readily transferred by this amazing process. Prints may be transferred from paper documents without disturbing the original impression, and leaving no trace of the transfer. The original print remains intact, and as many as six clear transfers may be taken from it

Complete instructions for using this remarkable outfit are included with each set

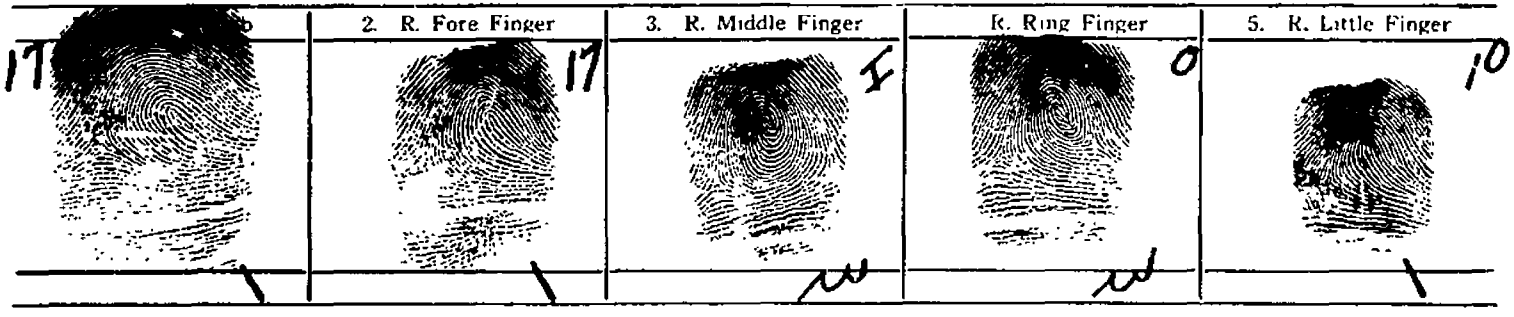
ACT NOW

Make sure of getting legible transfers on your next case. Send for your IODINE FUMING PIPE and SILVER TRANSFER SET today.

Institute of Applied Science **1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40**

STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN

JACKSON, MICHIGAN



$100.00 REWARD

WILLIAM GRAY, alias **William Taylor, Frank Bernstine,** No. 58280-J. Walked away from probation assignment July 17, 1946. Received July 14, 1944, from Detroit; 5 to 15 years; Rape.

Description: Age, 29 (1944); height, 5 ft. 10½ in.; weight, 136; build slender; hair, black and kinky; eyes, maroon; complexion, dark; conjugal, married; nationality, American; occupation, bell hop.

Marks and scars: Cut scar left forearm, outer.

The reward offered in this case will be paid to the person or persons who cause the arrest and detention, and turn the prisoner over to an authorized officer of this Institution. This reward invalid should fugitive be arrested on another charge. Arrest and wire Warden, State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jackson, Michigan.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

Your Library
Should Include
this Book —

IDENTIFICATION PROBLEMS

Criminal and Civil

by

ISRAEL CASTELLANOS, M.D.

215 PAGES
Profusely
Illustrated

Postpaid
Price
$2.00

Dr. Castellanos is well qualified to write an authoritative text on this subject. He is Director General of the National Bureau of Identification in Cuba. He was a pioneer in finger print identification, and is a scientist and criminologist of international repute.

Dr. Castellanos dwells on such subjects as the Identification of the Newborn, Finger Printing in Insane Asylums, Finger Printing of Corpses, Finger Prints in Criminal Investigations, the Identification of Bloodstains and Hair in Police Technique.

The author's treatment of Radiography and Dactyloscopy should prove most valuable to the person interested in modern identification methods.

Order your copy today from

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE
1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois

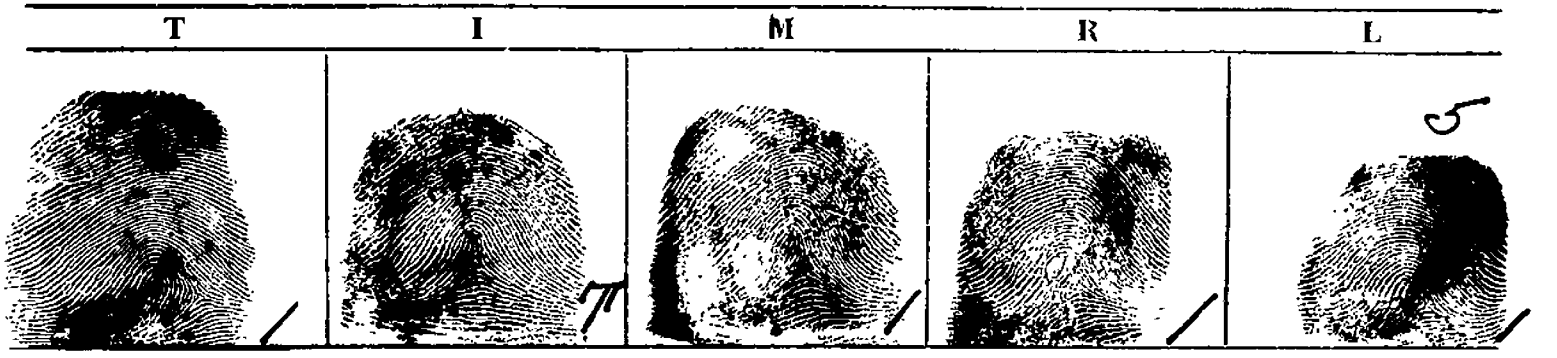
IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY
FORT MADISON, IOWA

RIGHT HAND

T I M R L

LEFT HAND

T I M R L



$50.00 REWARD

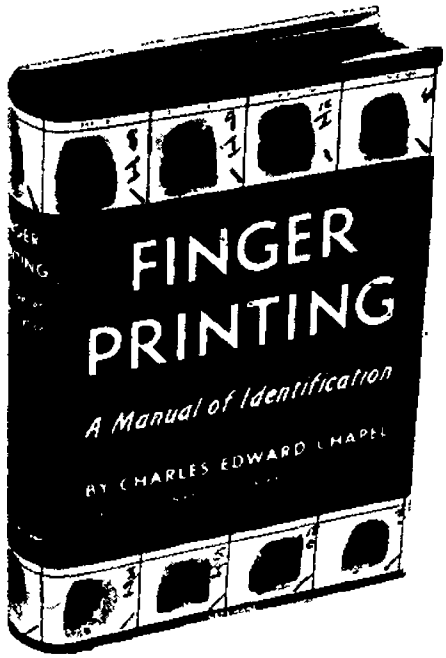
HARRY SHERMAN, No. 17992. Escaped October 3, 1938, from the State Camp at Oakdale, Iowa.

Description: Age, 44 (1938); height, 5 ft. 7⅞ in.; weight, 152; build, slender; hair, black; eyes, medium chestnut; complexion, medium dark; occupation, farmer.

Marks and scars: Vaccination scar left arm external; two moles on left cheek; small scar center chin; nose prominent; several small scars right side lower neck.

A reward of $50.00 will be paid for the arrest and delivery of this man to an authorized agent of Iowa State Penitentiary. Arrest, hold and wire: Warden, Fort Madison, Iowa.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE



An Authoritative Work on Finger Print Identification By the Renowned Author Lieut. Charles Edward Chapel

Price: $3.75 Postpaid

FINGER PRINTING—A MANUAL OF IDENTIFICATION is an excellent volume dedicated to the science of finger print identification. From the first chapter, which treats on the History and Romance of his subject, the author guides the reader through the manifold phases of the science down to the latest F. B. I. extensions to the Henry and Battley systems. In the early chapters of this excellent text the reader learns, in sound logical order, how to search for latent prints, how to develop, lift, photograph and enlarge them for court presentation, and how to trace the person who leaves such tell-tale impressions.

FINGER PRINTS IN COURT

After teaching the reader how to treat chance prints, the author takes him into court and shows him how expert witnesses are qualified. He gives the reader a taste of direct and cross examination so the student may have some idea of the type of questions asked in actual court trials. This is followed by a helpful and useful review of judicial decisions in outstanding finger print cases. The famed criminologist Harry H. Caldwell wrote of this section of the book: "The chapters of the legal phases of finger print work have long been needed."

HOW TO GET A FINGER PRINT JOB

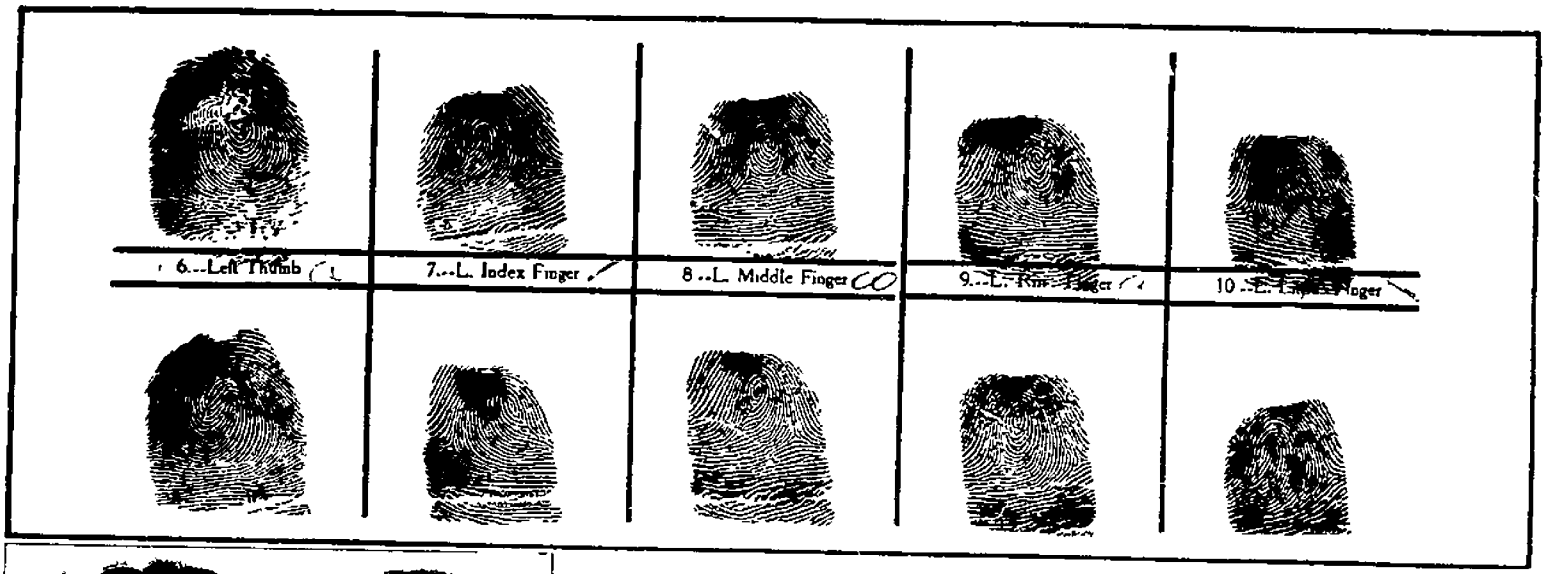
"How To Get A Finger Print Job" is one chapter that will appeal to all students of dactyloscopy. In it the reader learns the procedure to follow to get an appointment to a city, county, state or federal post. Frankly, but not misleadingly, the author shows how one not connected with a law enforcement department may break into the work.

"Finger Printing," 299 pages, with 32 plates and other supplementary illustrations, has been accepted as a leading text in this subject. Handy to both the student and expert for reference. Order your copy today. Your order will be filled and mailed the day it arrives.

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI



$50.00 REWARD

ALBERT EDWARDS, alias **Eddie Edwards, Frank Smith,** No. 52644. Escaped June 11, 1946, from the prison church farm. Received June 19, 1939; 25 years; Grand Larceny of Auto, Habitual Criminal.

Description: Age 37 (1946); height, 5 ft. 7 in.; weight, 128; build, medium; hair, brown; eyes, blue; complexion, light sallow; nativity, Ohio; occupation, cook.

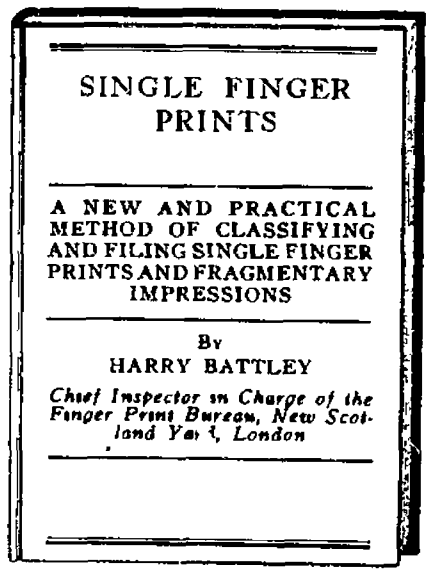
Marks and scars: Prominent burn scar 2½ in. above and back of left ear; pit mark 1½ in. above center of left eyebrow; bites his fingernails.

If located, hold and wire Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN ON "Single Finger Prints". . . . . .

Everyone interested in Finger Prints should read this master work . . . . .


SINGLE FINGER PRINTS
A NEW AND PRACTICAL METHOD OF CLASSIFYING AND FILING SINGLE FINGER PRINTS AND FRAGMENTARY IMPRESSIONS
By
HARRY BATTLEY
Chief Inspector in Charge of the Finger Print Bureau, New Scotland Yard, London

By
HARRY BATTLEY
Chief Inspector in Charge of the Finger Print Bureau . . . . .
NEW SCOTLAND YARD
London, England

The "Single Print" Method officially adopted by NEW SCOTLAND YARD

Tried, tested and proved for years . . . . . .

Next to Sir Henry's great system, this method of *single print* classification stands up probably as the greatest contribution to police work.

only $3.50 sent postpaid

"Single Finger Prints" deals with an aspect of the problem which was left untouched by Sir Henry—namely, the classifying of ***single*** impressions separately in such a way that they can be readily produced for comparison with single marks found at scenes of crimes. Officially adopted by New Scotland Yard.

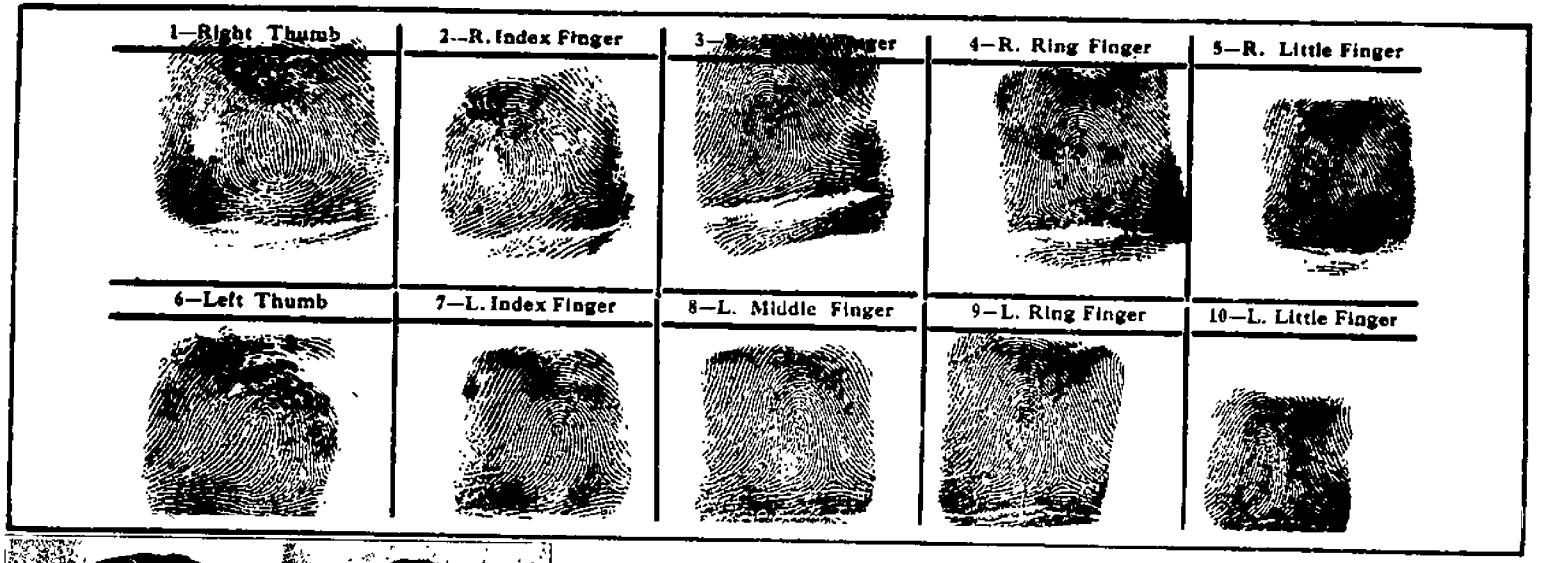
Learn all about it. Get this great book. By special arrangement with our English publishers, we are now able to offer you this great book—at the remarkably low price of only $3.50, postpaid.

Send $3.50 for YOUR copy today

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

1920 SUNNYSIDE AVE., CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI



$50.00 REWARD

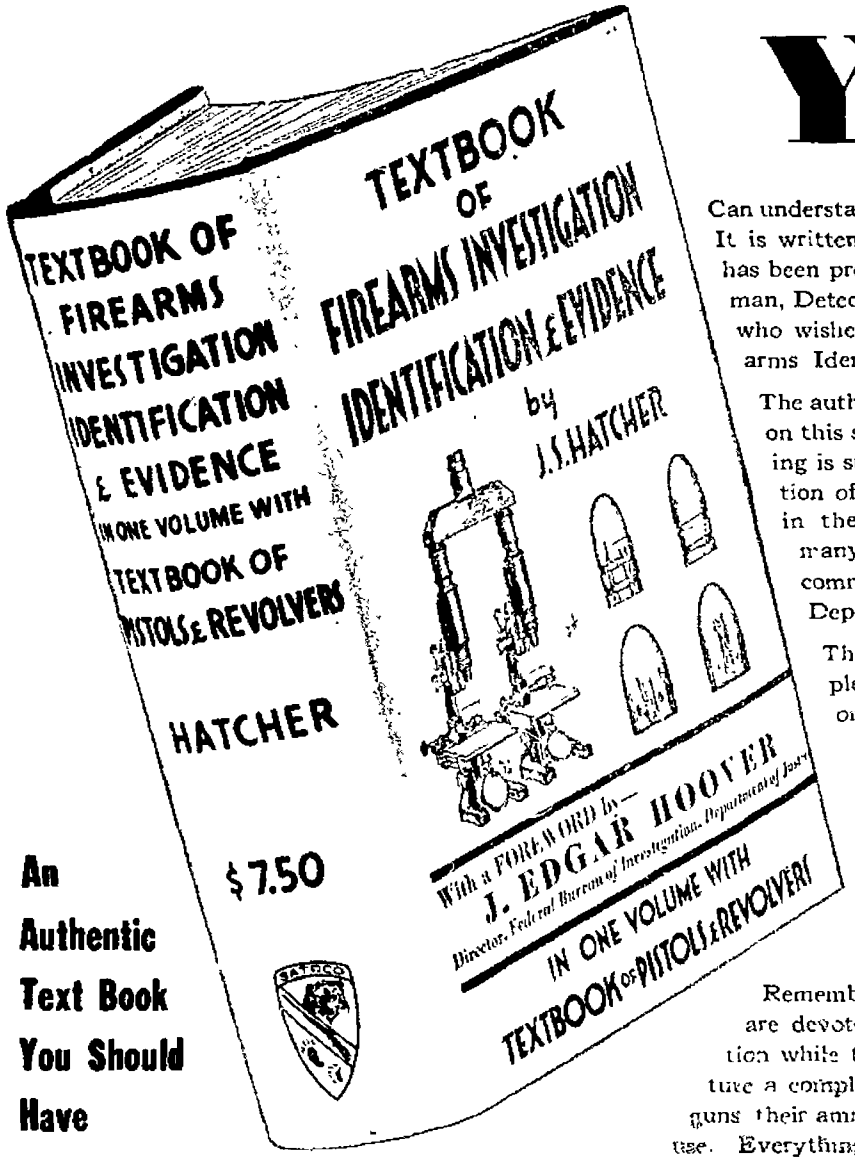
HOWARD WALKER, No. 39156. Escaped August 27, 1948. Received May 31, 1948; from Greene County; 10 years; Robbery.

Description: Age, 40 (1948); height, 5 ft. 9¾ in.; build, medium; hair, medium brown; eyes, blue; complexion, ruddy; nativity, Kansas; occupation, cabinet maker.

Marks and scars: None.

If located, hold and wire Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE


TEXTBOOK OF FIREARMS INVESTIGATION IDENTIFICATION & EVIDENCE IN ONE VOLUME WITH TEXTBOOK OF PISTOLS & REVOLVERS
HATCHER
$7.50
TEXTBOOK OF FIREARMS INVESTIGATION IDENTIFICATION & EVIDENCE
by J. S. HATCHER
With a FOREWORD by— J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice
IN ONE VOLUME WITH TEXTBOOK OF PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

YOU

Can understand everything in this great book. It is written in clear, simple language. It has been prepared especially for the Policeman, Detective, Sheriff, Lawyer or Student who wishes to become an expert of Firearms Identification (Forensic Ballistics).

The author is an acknowledged authority on this subject. His professional standing is such as to admit instant recognition of this book by any court of law in the United States. For a good many years Col. Hatcher was a commissioned officer of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

This book is by far the most complete one-volume library available on the subject in any language.

875 PAGES

300 ILLUSTRATIONS

An Authentic Text Book You Should Have

Remember 350 pages of this great book are devoted solely to firearms identification while the remaining 525 pages constitute a complete text book on modern hand guns their ammunition, performance, care and use. Everything explained fully and simply.

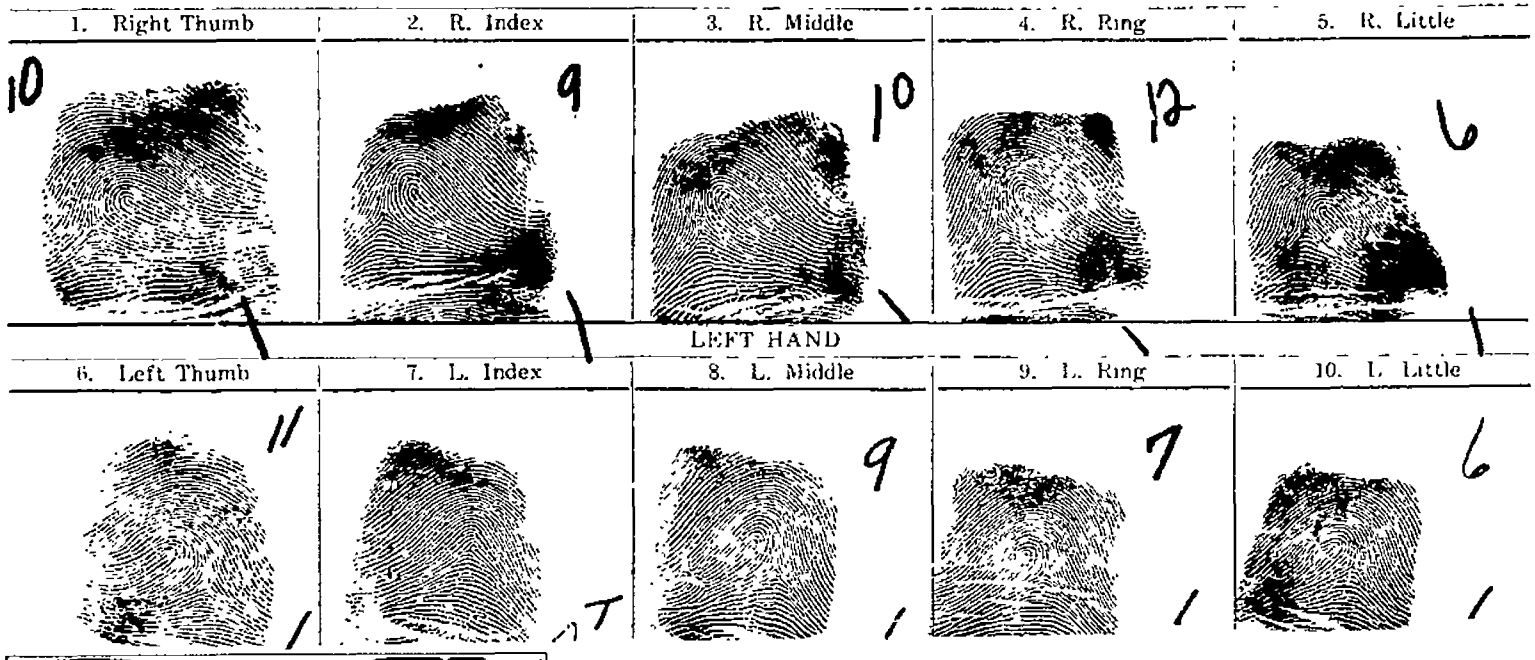
If you know your business, a seeming trifle may decide between an accident and a deliberate, cold-blooded murder or suicide. The author gives complete and detailed instruction on how to proceed in such cases and dozens of others. He tells you exactly what to do, step by step, in all manner of "shooting" cases.

It is a complete text on the subject of Firearms Identification. If you have this book you need no others.

It is new and up-to-date. Get your copy today. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price, $7.50.

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, 1920 SUNNYSIDE AVE., CHICAGO 40, ILL.

STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN
JACKSON, MICHIGAN



$100.00 REWARD

ERVIN KAPROSY, alias Ervin Ernst Prap, No. 47412-MJ. Received November 4, 1943, from Wayne County; 7½ to 15 years; Breaking and Entering Night Time.

Description: Age 28, (1943); height, 5 ft. 11 in.; weight, 130; build, slender; hair, brown; eyes, blue; complexion, sallow; conjugal, single; nationality, American; occupation, machinist.

Marks and scars: Gunshot wound on left thigh, inner and outer.

The reward offered in this case will be paid to the person or persons who cause the arrest and detention, and turn the prisoner over to an authorized officer of this Institution. This reward invalid should fugitive be arrested on another charge. Arrest and wire Warden, State Prison of Southern Michigan Jackson, Michigan.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

Tales Gleaned from the STUDENTS' MAIL BAG

Indian I.A.S. Student

(Continued from Page 20)

atory at Mysore. His experiments first won official recognition when Mr. O Pulla Reddi of the Indian Civil Service was the Minister at Mysore, at which time the Inspector was regularly taken into the C.I.D.

After completing his training as a lie detector operator in this country, Inspector ShivaBasappa spent some time studying other crime detection methods in the Chicago Police Department's scientific crime detection laboratory. He is scheduled to return to India shortly, taking back with him the first lie detector machine ever used there. At home he will work under the direct supervision of U. K. Somappa, Senior Deputy Inspector General of the Mysore State Police.

Opens New Laboratory

Rather belatedly, due to causes beyond our control (printers' strikes among them) FINGER PRINTS AND IDENTIFICATION MAGAZINE acknowledges receipt of some very interesting material from I.A.S. graduate Carmen J. Callea of Buffalo, N.Y.

Early last fall, Mr. Callea opened his new offices and laboratory in that city. Both Buffalo and Rochester newspapers gave the new venture considerable auditory space. Under the heading "Fiction Sleuths Are Outdone by Scientists," the Sunday Buffalo *Courier Express* ran the following story which our readers should enjoy reading. Congratulations, Graduate Callea, and best wishes for your continued success.

"Western New York's first private crime laboratory has been set up at 520 White Bldg. by Carmen J. Callea, a graduate of Chicago's Institute of Applied Science, a member of the American Academy of Criminology, and a former student of Harry J. Myers, II, Philadelphia criminologist.

CARMEN CALLEA

"Callea said the modern research criminologist, using up-to-date laboratory equipment, can outdo even the fictional exploits of Sherlock Holmes.

"'Where the school of fictional detectives depends for results largely on almost superhuman powers of observation and deduction, the criminologist today has resolved it into a science and places his reliance on infallible instruments which take the guesswork out of crime detection,' said Callea.

'Until recently, when crime laboratories came into use, the criminal who worked unobserved and was careful not to leave finger prints had a pretty good chance to get away with it. Now, according to Callea, finger prints are only one of the many silent but eloquent clues."

Thanks I.A.S. for Help

An I.A.S. graduate who has "gone places" and is still advancing in his chosen vocation is Merle E. Stouffer. Sometime ago he wrote us of his progress, and we are passing the contents of his letter along to other I.A.S. men and women:

Dear Mr. Cooke:

. . . The knowledge gained through your course of instructions in the science of finger prints has, in the past, been the deciding factor in many of my cases involving latent prints at the scene of an offense and the completion of those cases, also my present assignment as Agent in Charge of Identification in addition to the regular criminal investigaton duties.

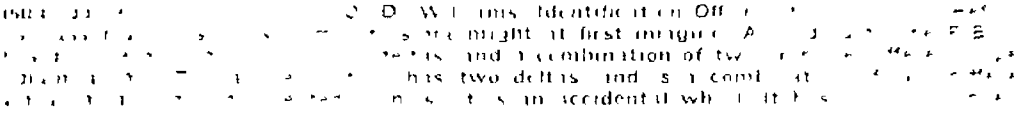
MERLE E. STOUFFER

One of the agents with me is a retired police detective from one of the largest police departments in New Jersey, and he has stated in the past that we handle as many criminal cases in one month as his department did in years. So as an overall picture, you can readily see that we have plenty to do in the apprehension of the offenders, and I can truthfully say that the credit for my success in the science of identification goes to the Institute of Applied Science and its staff for the excellent instructions given in the science of criminal investigation.

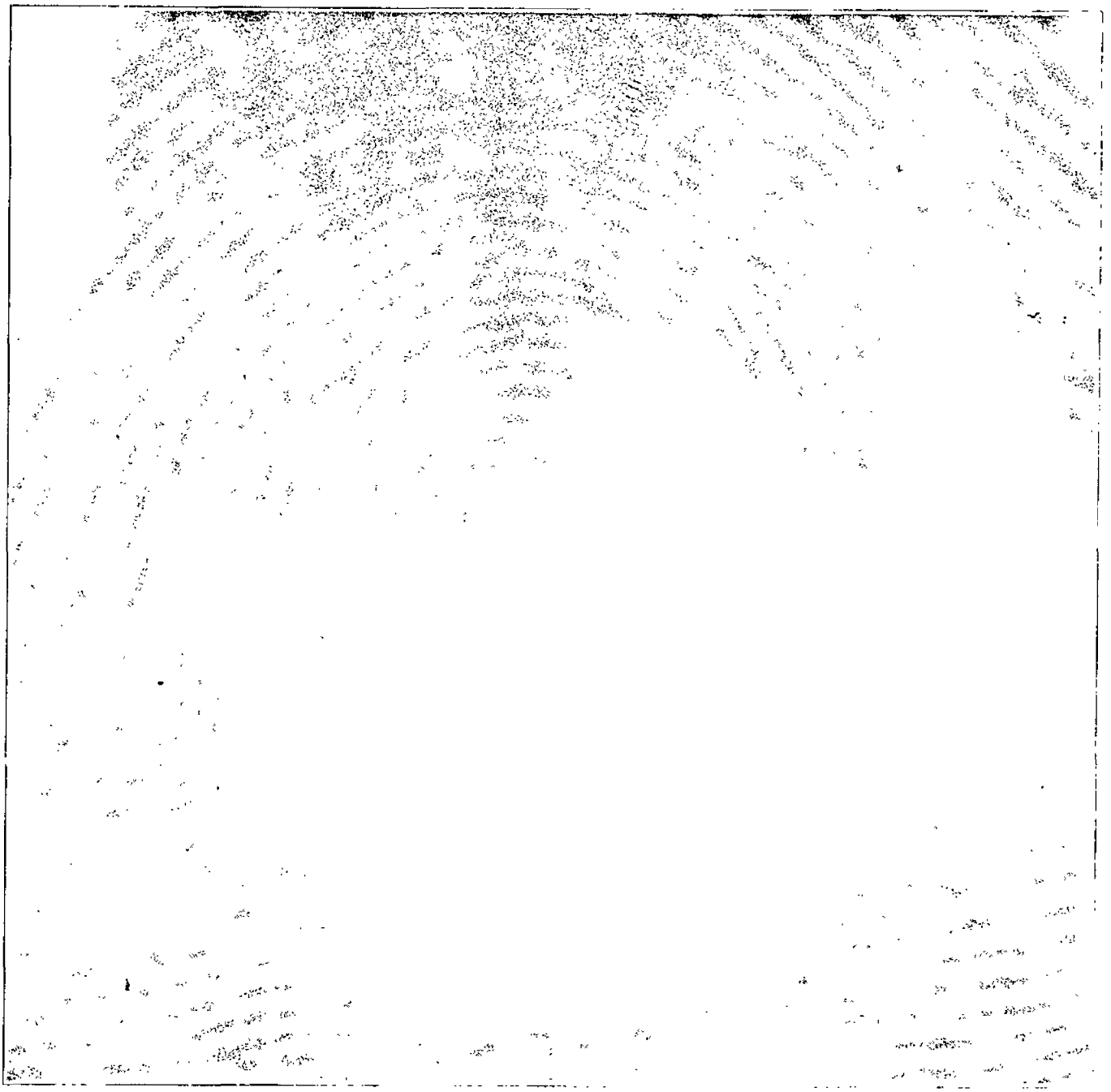
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MERLE E. STOUFFER

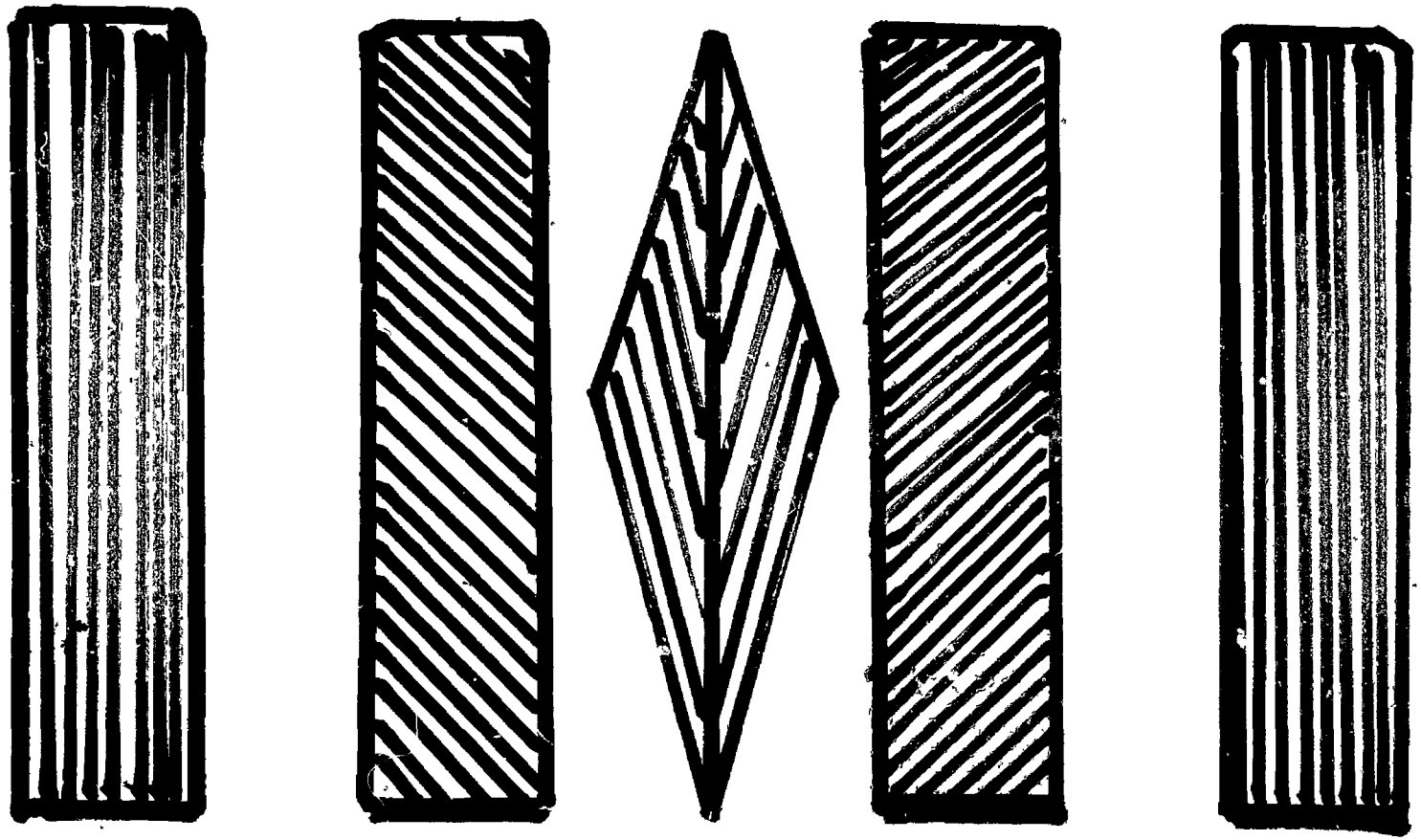
How Would You Classify It

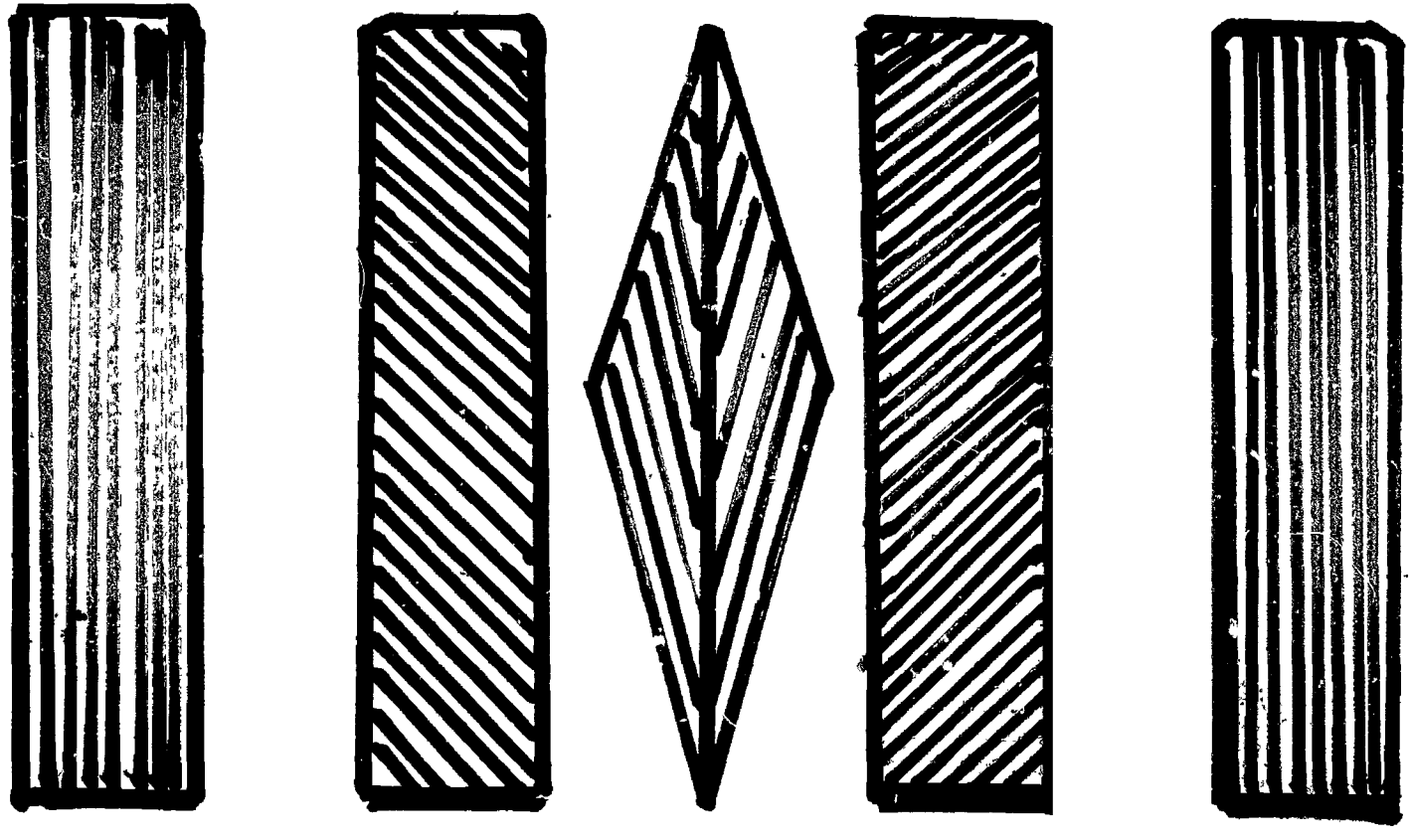


How Would You Classify It?



Here is an unusual pattern contributed by O. D. Williams, Identification Officer at the Indiana Reformatory Pendleton, Indiana. Its classification is not so difficult as one might at first imagine. According to the F.B.I. definition an "accidental whorl is a pattern with two or more deltas, and a combination of two or more different types of patterns exclusive of the plain arch." The above pattern has two deltas, and is a combination of two different types exclusive of the plain arch, a loop and a tented arch, so it is an accidental whorl. It has an inner ridge trace.





EDITORIAL

The National Academy Of The F. B. I.

By

CAPT. G. C. KOPP
Editor

Since Mr. J. Edgar Hoover became director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation he has offered many facilities of the F. B. I. to local law enforcement agencies. These facilities have aided these agencies to be able to do a more thorough job of detecting, arresting and prosecuting those who would prey on honest law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Hoover has extended the facilities of his identification section to aid in identification of wanted or apprehended persons. He has extended to local law enforcement agencies the facilities of the largest criminal identification laboratory in the world to aid the local officer to convict the guilty and exonerate the innocent. He has sent qualified agents into local law enforcement agencies, at the requests of the heads of these agencies, to set up and conduct training programs. In 1935 he instituted the National Academy of the F. B. I. (then known as the F. B. I. National Police Academy) to train administrative and training officers for local agencies. These are just a few of the many ways the F. B. I. cooperates with local law enforcement.

The National Academy of the F. B. I., a twelve weeks course, deals with all phases of law enforcement work. Just about every major law enforcement agency and many of the smaller agencies have taken advantage of the training offered by the Academy. These agencies have prospered by the wealth of information brought back to their departments by the returning graduates.

Kentucky has had eight cities to send twenty-six men to the National Academy of the F. B. I. Seventeen of these graduates are actively engaged in law enforcement. The number of officers sent from Kentucky to the Academy is a very poor showing in comparison to other states with approximately the same population as Kentucky. Alabama has 50 graduates; Iowa, 39; Louisiana, 51; Minnesota, 39; Oklahoma, 31; Tennessee, 65, and Virginia, 95. This comparison would indicate that many city officials and chiefs of police in Kentucky are doing little to have a well trained police department.

This writer has, on several occasions talked to chiefs of police in a number of cities and towns in Kentucky. When the question was asked "Why don't you make application to get one of your officers in the National Academy?", the stock answer is "We can't afford it." In most cases there is little basis for most police departments not being able to afford it. It usually is the problem of the chief not knowing enough about the National Academy or the valuable asset it would be to his department to have a graduate in the department. Generally the chief has made little effort if any to show the city fathers the necessity of having a qualified man in the department who could train the rest of the department in the modern technique of law enforcement.

Any community, financially able to support a law enforcement agency of five or more men can afford to send at least one officer to the National Academy. In fact it cannot afford to be without the services of such a qualified man. After this officer completed the twelve weeks course and returned to his department he would know the technique of setting up a record system, the technique of finger-printing and maintaining an ident file. He would know the most modern investigative techniques and the aid the F. B. I. laboratory could lend to his investigations. Most of all he could instruct the rest of the department in these techniques.

While there is no tuition at the National Academy there would be some cost to the department sending an officer to get this valuable training. It would cost about $800.00 for the officer's living expenses while in Washington and his transportation to and from Washington. It would be imperative that the officer's salary continue so his family would not be in want during the twelve weeks he is away.

Really now Mr. Mayor and Mr. Chief of Kentucky towns, is that more than your town can afford in order to have a qualified man to help you organize an efficient and well trained police department? Get on the ball and make application to get a man to the National Academy. Your application may not be honored at the next session or even the one following that—remember the National Academy serves the entire nation—but Mr. Hoover will know you are anxious to use his facilities and he will get to your request as soon as possible.

THE DETECTION OF LIES

AN INDIAN EXPERIMENT

By

P. SHIVABASAPPA B. A.

of the Mysore Police (India)

Reprinted from

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

Paris, France

Historical Background

The detection of crime is in reality a fight against lies To commit an offense and then to try to hide it by lying is as old as mankind, just as old, in fact, as the wish to discover the truth. When Adam ate the forbidden fruit, he tried to hide the fact from his creator, but his behavior revealed his hidden emotion and remorse. Morston considers that if Adam and Eve had not eaten of the forbidden fruit, they would never have felt the need to hide their nakedness with fig-leaves. In this one sees the birth of the first feeling of guilt in man and his first lie.

Ever since man has been in existence he has tried to find a method of determining whether suspected persons are guilty or innocent. Who has not, at some time or another, been horrified by accounts of attempts to extort confessions by means of torturing with fire, water or other means? Perhaps one of the first steps towards the psychological detection of lies was made by King Solomon when he ordered that the baby claimed by two women should be sliced into two. Some 4,000 years ago, Chinese judges used to make suspects chew uncooked rice and then, without warning, accuse the man of the crime, at the same time ordering him to spit out the rice. When he was guilty, he usually was unable to do this. This was a very simple method and was based on the fact that fear inhibits the flow of saliva.

Today we are helped by science in our quest of the truth. Several experiments have recently been made with the idea of studying the external manifestations of the working of the mind under controlled conditions.

Some time ago, Jung and Munsterberg performed a number of experiments in connection with word association and reaction times. They asked the subject a series of questions to which he had to reply immediately, with the first words which came into his head. The nature of the responses and the time required to reply were essential factors in the diagnosis of guilt or innocence.

Benussi, in 1914, and Burtt, in 1921, studied the variations in the respiratory rate of persons in the act of lying They came to the conclusion that any variation in the inspiration-expiration ratio indicated a sense of guilt.

In 1915, Dr. House also became interested in the question and used certain drugs, such as scopolamine hydrobromide, morphine and chloroform, to induce slight anaesthesia and unconsciousness Just when the person was beginning to regain consciousness, simple questions (so that he was capable of understanding them in the state he was in) were asked him. The drug had the effect of removing inhibitions while leaving the memory for past events unimpaired, although the consciousness was still depressed. Experiments conducted at the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University in Chicago have shown that the truth was discovered in about 50% of cases. Other anaesthetics such as sodium amytal have also been used as what is popularly known as "truth serums" but the results were not so good, as the subjects returned too quickly to normal consciousness.

Morston, in 1915 performed several hundred experiments, measuring the systolic blood pressure of the subjects at frequent intervals. His results indicated beyond doubt that the systolic blood pressure was a valuable means of detecting lies.

Larson, in 1921, while he was working for the police department in Berkeley, California, made tests on about four hundred suspects with the Erlanger sphygmomanometer and a pneumograph. A high percentage of accurate results was reported.

In 1927, in the Psychology Department of Mysore University, under the able guidance of Dr. Gopalaswamy, a number of experiments were performed with the psycho galvanometer. Of about 143 cases examined in the laboratory, 91 were completely successful, i e a percentage of 63.

Mental and Psychological Processes

Everybody lies from time to time and at certain periods in his life. Individuals only differ in the frequency with which they lie If we attempt to analyze a lie immediately after having uttered it, we see that we have lied in order to get ourselves out of an unpleasant predicament. At the very moment of the lie, the individual is conscious that it is not the truth, for there is a tendency in everyone to tell the truth. We are often unaware of this instinct, which is generally hidden in the very depths of our subconscious Thus the lie is a mental phenomenon In lying, man is aware of the truth also; he naturally does not verbally

(Continued on Page 18)

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

19

Charleston Sixth Vein Collieries
INCORPORATED
Bishop Bldg.
MADISONVILLE, KY.

CRESCENT COAL COMPANY
Brier-Creek Mine
CENTRAL CITY, KY.

Crummies Creek Coal Co.
INCORPORATED
CRUMMIES, KY.

Dawson Daylight Coal Co.
Dawson Collieries
Dawson Coal Co.
DAWSON SPRINGS, KY.

Stonega Coke and Coal Co.
INCORPORATED
Big Stone Gap, Virginia
Kentucky Operation.
GLENBROOK, KY.

Blue Diamond Coal Co.
LEATHERWOOD NO. 1
LEATHERWOOD, KY.

found on the scene indicated the work of an arsonist, so we went out. They have a volunteer fire department within the village manned by people who live right there. One of the drivers volunteered to help us investigate, and he became so helpful that it made me suspicious.

"When he began to discover things in the darkness that I couldn't see, no matter how hard I looked, I knew my suspicions were right. The story as we finally uncovered it was simply that he was one of two drivers for the fire truck. The other driver lived right across the street from the station while our suspect lived a couple of blocks away. Whenever there was an alarm, naturally, the fellow across the street got to do all the driving.

"To overcome this handicap, our man set his own fires, ran down to the fire station, rang the alarm, hopped in the truck, and away he went."

The techniques necessary to effect good arson investigation are quite similar to the techniques used in other detection fields, with a few special conditions. Straeter points out. Arriving promptly at the scene of the fire is of prime importance. Thus, both the fire and the spectators may be observed. Also, evidence may be preserved that would otherwise be destroyed or washed away by water.

In the field of arson investigation there is certainly room for study and advancement. The crime itself, in the monetary sense, is one of the highest of all crimes in the United States. Up until the present, Fire Department personnel assigned to the Arson Bureau have received most of their training by working in the field with an "old-timer." Plans are now being formulated, however, to supplement this with additional, formal training. The local Bureau has developed a fine reputation and its establishment was an innovation which has become a model for other large cities.

NAVIGATIONAL ERROR

A group of Mexicans near Yuma, Ariz., slipping across the border illegally, ran into a group of armed "Arabian" horsemen from Warner Bros. working on a desert movie, screamed in Spanish as they ran away: "The map was wrong; The map was wrong!"

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

21

AL'S SERVICE CENTER
General Auto Repairing, Painting, Washing and Road Service
Phone HE. 7534 602 Pike Street
COVINGTON, KY.

RICHARDSON FUNERAL HOME
AMBULANCE SERVICE
Phones 60 and 660
RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

Stearns Coal and Lumber Company
INCORPORATED
STEARNS, KY.

CITATION COAL CO.
Dealers In
HAZARD NO. 4 COAL
MANCHESTER, KY.

LEWIS COAL CO.
Miners and Shippers of
HAZARD NO. 4, SEAM
TEL. 123
MANCHESTER, KY.

Eagle Branch Coal Co.
Miners and Shippers of
The Famous Park Valley Coal
MANCHESTER, KY.
Sold Exclusively by
New York Wholesalers

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

23

HIGH SPLINT COAL CO.
HI-LO
High in Heat, Low in Ash
HIGH SPLINT, KY.

Scott-McGaw Motor Co.
Buick Pontiac
MADISONVILLE, KY.

RUBY LUMBER CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Lumber and Building Material
MADISONVILLE, KY.

BEECH CREEK COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Phone: Drakesboro 2641
BEECH CREEK, KENTUCKY

L. R. CHAPMAN
INCORPORATED
COAL MINES
LEWISPORT, KENTUCKY

COURTESY COAL CORPORATION
Miners and Shippers of
THUNDERBIRD COAL
Phone 2354
MANCHESTER, KY.

THE DETECTION OF LIES

(Continued from Page 4)

admit he is lying, but nevertheless the physiological processes of his body give expression to it. The extent of the physiological changes which ensue varies directly with the tension of the subject. Psychoanalysis could never have led to a knowledge of the inner life of the individual without man having this urge to tell the truth.

The greater part of criminals are psychopatic subjects. Their inability to adopt themselves is either hereditary or acquired. As a result of this maladjustment, there is some sort of tension or urge which upsets mental equilibrium making the individual highly emotional. A clear insight into the emotional life of the criminal opens a new avenue of approach to the detection of crime, without the infliction of pain of any kind. The role of emotion in human life is nowadays considered as being extremely important. Emotion is to man and even animals, in a way, what fuel is to a machine. It invariably accompanies the working of the instincts and is a form of stimulus to action.

Whenever a criminal is made conscious of his maladjustment, he generally becomes emotionally excited. This excitement is invariably accompanied by a number of physiological changes which may be roughly divided into external and internal. Belonging to the former are the facial expressions, which, however, are of little use to the psychologist, as a smiling face is no indication of character. Moreover, it is not possible to study them under laboratory conditions as internal or physiological changes.

These physiological changes are considerably more useful and comprise oxygen absorption and changes in the respiration, blood pressure and skin resistance.

A sudden emotional disturbance will reduce the resistance of the skin to the passage of an electrical current. The degree to which this occurs will depend on the intensity of the disturbance. Thus any reduction in the skin resistance will indicate mental inhibition or control of emotion.

Instrumental Aids

Psychological patterns may be understood more thoroughly if the

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

20

Louisville Builders Supply Co.
Producers of
Worrall Concrete Products
North Hubbard Lane Telephone REImont 2491
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALL OVER THE STATE
HONEY KRUST BREAD

FRED HAUPT FLORIST
"FLOWERS BY HAUPT"
Telephone JA 0274 221 W. Jefferson St.
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

Madisonville Aerie No. 2491
Fraternal Order of Eagles
MADISONVILLE, KY.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
ED J. MORGAN
President Dist. No. 23, Box 552
District No. 23
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Day and Night Phone 102
LITTLE COAL CO.
DEALERS IN COAL
Operate - Buy - Sell - Ship
LONDON, KY.

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

18

RAY - CRIDER - McNABB
V. F. W. POST NO. 5595
Veterans of Foreign Wars
PRINCETON, KY.

MARY HELEN COAL CORPORATION
Miners and Shippers of Coal
COALGOOD, KY.

Compliments
EAST KENTUCKY BEVERAGE CO.
PIKEVILLE — HAZARD
PAINTSVILLE

CARLISLE ORANGE POST NO. 116
AMERICAN LEGION
PRINCETON, KY.

CALL'S
FUNERAL
AND
AMBULANCE SERVICE
PIKEVILLE, KY.

physical symptoms they produce can be continuously recorded for study. The greater the number of these physiological processes that can be recorded, the more complete will be the symptomatic pattern. The Keeler polygraph (model 302) is the very ingenious result of a number of years of experience in the field of lie-detection. It comprises three distinct units: one for recording the blood pressure and the pulse rate, another for recording the changes in respiration and the third for recording the changes in skin resistance or psychogalvanic reflex.

To call this apparatus a "lie-detector" is patently absurd, just as absurd, in fact, as to call a thermometer or a stethoscope a "typhoid-detector." All such an instrument can do is to record certain symptoms of great diagnostic value to the person who is capable of interpreting them.

Application Of The Test

When a patient is given a medical examination, the doctor examines him under certain special conditions. For instance, when a basic metabolic rate is measured, the patient is not allowed to eat or drink for several hours preceding the operation and should have complete rest during the twenty minutes immediately preceding it. He must not be disturbed during the process. If any of these conditions are ignored, the results will not be accurate. Thus it will be seen that different conditions are required for different tests. This is also true for deception tests. The environment has a definite effect on the subject, so that consciously or unconsciously, he responds to the stimuli he receives from that environment. Where there are stimuli that cannot be eliminated, these should be maintained throughout the test. A reasonably comfortable and quiet room will add immeasurably to the chances of success. Extraneous factors such as noise, movement, etc., that would disturb the subject, should be eliminated. The importance of a well-equipped interrogation room should not be underestimated. A comfortable armchair should be provided for the suspect with simple means for connecting his body to the instrument. There should be a good microphone, amplifier and speaker to transmit

(Continued on Page 22)

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

17

Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation
124 N. Fourth St.
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Buchanan Coal Co., Inc.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
High Grade Steam and Domestic Coal
PHONE 48
HAZARD, KENTUCKY

FOURSEAM COAL COMPANY
HAZARD, KY.

TAYLOR COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE CORPORATION, INC.
CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY.

28,000,000 MAGAZINES
Are Produced Each Month by
C. T. DEARING PRINTING CO.
11th and Broadway
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

19

HIGH SPLINT COAL CO.
HI-LO
High in Heat, Low in Ash
HIGH SPLINT, KY.

Scott-McGaw Motor Co.
Buick Pontiac
MADISONVILLE, KY.

RUBY LUMBER CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Lumber and Building Material
MADISONVILLE, KY.

BEECH CREEK COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Phone: Drakesboro 2641
BEECH CREEK, KENTUCKY

L. R. CHAPMAN
INCORPORATED
COAL MINES
LEWISPORT, KENTUCKY

COURTESY COAL CORPORATION
Miners and Shippers of
THUNDERBIRD COAL
Phone 2354
MANCHESTER, KY.

THE DETECTION OF LIES

(Continued from Page 4)

admit he is lying, but nevertheless the physiological processes of his body give expression to it. The extent of the physiological changes which ensue varies directly with the tension of the subject. Psychoanalysis could never have led to a knowledge of the inner life of the individual without man having this urge to tell the truth

The greater part of criminals are psychopatic subjects. Their inability to adopt themselves is either hereditary or acquired. As a result of this maladjustment, there is some sort of tension or urge which upsets mental equilibrium, making the individual highly emotional. A clear insight into the emotional life of the criminal opens a new avenue of approach to the detection of crime, without the infliction of pain of any kind. The role of emotion in human life is nowadays considered as being extremely important. Emotion is to man and even animals, in a way, what fuel is to a machine. It invariably accompanies the working of the instincts and is a form of stimulus to action.

Whenever a criminal is made conscious of his maladjustment, he generally becomes emotionally excited This excitement is invariably accompanied by a number of physiological changes which may be roughly divided into external and internal. Belonging to the former are the facial expressions, which, however, are of little use to the psychologist, as a smiling face is no indication of character. Moreover, it is not possible to study them under laboratory conditions as internal or physiological changes.

These physiological changes are considerably more useful and comprise oxygen absorption and changes in the respiration, blood pressure and skin resistance.

A sudden emotional disturbance will reduce the resistance of the skin to the passage of an electrical current. The degree to which this occurs will depend on the intensity of the disturbance. Thus any reduction in the skin resistance will indicate mental inhibition or control of emotion.

Instrumental Aids

Psychological patterns may be understood more thoroughly if the

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

20

Louisville Builders Supply Co.
Producers of
Worrall Concrete Products
North Hubbard Lane — Telephone BEImont 2491
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALL OVER THE STATE
HONEY KRUST BREAD

FRED HAUPT FLORIST
"FLOWERS BY HAUPT"
Telephone JA 0274 — 221 W. Jefferson St.
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

Madisonville Aerie No. 2491
Fraternal Order of Eagles
MADISONVILLE, KY.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
ED J. MORGAN
President Dist. No. 21, Box 552
District No. 23
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Day and Night Phone 102
LITTLE COAL CO.
DEALERS IN COAL
Operate - Buy - Sell - Ship
LONDON, KY.

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

18

RAY - CRIDER - McNABB
V. F. W. POST NO. 5595
Veterans of Foreign Wars
PRINCETON, KY.

MARY HELEN COAL CORPORATION
Miners and Shippers of Coal
COALGOOD, KY.

Compliments
EAST KENTUCKY BEVERAGE CO.
PIKEVILLE — HAZARD
PAINTSVILLE

CARLISLE ORANGE POST NO. 116
AMERICAN LEGION
PRINCETON, KY.

CALL'S
FUNERAL
AND
AMBULANCE SERVICE
PIKEVILLE, KY.

physical symptoms they produce can be continuously recorded for study. The greater the number of these physiological processes that can be recorded, the more complete will be the symptomatic pattern. The Keeler polygraph (model 302) is the very ingenious result of a number of years of experience in the field of lie-detection. It comprises three distinct units: one for recording the blood pressure and the pulse rate, another for recording the changes in respiration and the third for recording the changes in skin resistance or psychogalvanic reflex.

To call this apparatus a "lie-detector" is patently absurd, just as absurd, in fact, as to call a thermometer or a stethoscope a "typhoid-detector." All such an instrument can do is to record certain symptoms of great diagnostic value to the person who is capable of interpreting them.

Application Of The Test

When a patient is given a medical examination, the doctor examines him under certain special conditions. For instance, when a basic metabolic rate is measured, the patient is not allowed to eat or drink for several hours preceding the operation and should have complete rest during the twenty minutes immediately preceding it. He must not be disturbed during the process. If any of these conditions are ignored, the results will not be accurate. Thus it will be seen that different conditions are required for different tests. This is also true for deception tests. The environment has a definite effect on the subject so that consciously or unconsciously, he responds to the stimuli he receives from that environment. Where there are stimuli that cannot be eliminated, these should be maintained throughout the test. A reasonably comfortable and quiet room will add immeasurably to the chances of success. Extraneous factors such as noise, movement, etc., that would disturb the subject, should be eliminated. The importance of a well-equipped interrogation room should not be underestimated. A comfortable armchair should be provided for the suspect with simple means for connecting his body to the instrument. There should be a good microphone, amplifier and speaker to transmit

(Continued on Page 22)

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

17

Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation
124 N. Fourth St.
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Buchanan Coal Co., Inc.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF High Grade Steam and Domestic Coal
PHONE 487
HAZARD, KENTUCKY

FOURSEAM COAL COMPANY
HAZARD, KY.

TAYLOR COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE CORPORATION, INC.
CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY.

28,000,000 MAGAZINES
Are Produced Each Month by
C. T. DEARING PRINTING CO.
11th and Broadway
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HONOR MEN OF THE MONTH

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD POLICE OF LOUISVILLE AND PADUCAH, KY.

Lieutenant

CHAS MILLER

Lieutenant

HERMAN WILLINGHAM

Patrolman

CHAS BELL

Patrolman

PAUL FERGUSON

Patrolman

RICHARD FLYNN

Patrolman

FRED GRAY

Patrolman

JAMES HILL

Patrolman

MIKE LANE

Patrolman

FRED LYNN

Patrolman

WILLIAM LYNN

Patrolman

HUGH MILLER

Patrolman

CHAS MURPHY

Patrolman

MAURICE ROBERTS

Patrolman

WILLIAM SMITH

Patrolman

FORREST SUMMERS

Patrolman

CHESTER YOUNG

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

16

LEYMAN MOTOR CO.
INCORPORATED
Broadway at Jackson
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

BELMONT CAB COMPANY
Tel. TAylor 3861
3823 FRANKFORT AVENUE
ST. MATTHEWS, KY.

Turner-Elkhorn Mining Co.
INCORPORATED
ELKHORN COAL
Mine Address, Freight and Express
DRIFT, KY.

WATHEN COAL CO.
727 Leitchfield Road
OWENSBORO, KY.

UNIONTOWN COAL MINING COMPANY
P. O. Box 524
UNIONTOWN, KENTUCKY

FARMERS RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE CORP., INC.
GLASGOW, KY.

THE DETECTION OF LIES

(Continued from Page 19)

his answers to observers in an adjacent room and a transparent mirror to enable the observers to watch the proceedings.

Interrogation Technique

If much depends on the sensitivity of the machine which records the physiological changes of the suspect being tested, much more depends on the ability of the examiner to prepare a suitable questionnaire which will rouse the emotions of the suspect if guilty In America, this is prepared from the records, with the additional help of the officers who have been investigating the case. The questions are of two kinds· crucial and non-crucial. The former have a direct bearing on the crime being investigated, such as "Did you remove the cash-box?" "Did you break the lock open?" while the latter refer to commonplace matters, unconnected with the crime under investigation, such as "Is your name so-and-so?". "Are you thirty years old?" The questions should be worded in such a way as to suggest short answers, such as "yes" or "no."

If the murderer is asked "Did you kill him?", and he denies it, then the instrument records a violent reaction. The response to an emotional question will also result in an appreciable reaction, but nothing so great as with a crucial question. Thus, if for a series of crucial questions the responses given by a subject are consistently considerably greater than the responses to non-crucial questions, it is almost certain that he is guilty. On the other hand, if he is really innocent, the reactions to crucial and non-crucial questions are almost the same.

One unique feature of this technique of lie-detection is that the more a person attempts to conceal the truth by inhibiting all outward signs of emotion, the greater will be the galvanic reaction. Mental patients and hysterical subjects who give free rein to their emotions have very low galvanic reactions, while those normal persons who attempt to deceive the questioner have much greater ones.

It is considered that if emotional energy is refused external muscular expression, it will have a greater

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

15

BLACK MOTOR CO.
Phones 224 - 225 - 226
"Give You A Better Buy"
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY COAL AGENCY
INCORPORATED
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Southeastern Sales Co.
INCORPORATED
Factory Distributor
International Harvester Refrigeration
Telephone 606-020-1170
HARLAN, KY.

HARLAN MOTOR CO.
AUTHORIZED
Sales FORD Service
Clover Street Phone 331
HARLAN, KY.

V. & C. Coal Corporation
GRAY'S KNOB, KY.

Homestead Coal Co.
"The Most Modern Coal Mining Operation in the Western Kentucky Coal Fields"
MADISONVILLE, KY.

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

10

INLAND STEEL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
WHEELWRIGHT, KY.

BRANCH OFFICE: EAST VIEW
DIXON & ATWOOD
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
234 West Dixie — Phone 2204
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.
Straight Ambulance Service

THE EASTERN COAL CORPORATION
STONE, KENTUCKY

Madisonville Lodge No. 738
Benevolent Protective Order of Elks
MADISONVILLE, KY.

MONEY
YOUR SIGNATURE ONLY
2 Convenient Offices
Local Loan Co.
205 South Fourth St. Ja. 2201
2505 Preston Hwy. Ma. 4641
LOUISVILLE, KY.

internal effect on the glands, thus eventually resulting in greater reactions.

Interpretation Of The Experimental Data

I give below an experiment performed in connection with three peons attached to our centre. It was suspected that one of them had stolen an umbrella which had been left in the Principal's room. Suspicion was directed mainly against the one we shall call "A." The experiment on the three persons, A, B, and C, gave the following reactions·

SUSPECTS

	A	B	C
Initial resistance (I.R.)	36,000	45,000	7,000
Scale, 10% fall	11.7 cms.	13.5 cms.	18.2 cms.
Deflection for coughing	10	11.5	15
Deflection for deep breathing?	8.5	24	12

QUESTIONS

	A	B	C
What is your name?	0.5	0.5	3.0
How old are you?	14.5	12.5	1.5
What is your service?	5	14.0	3.5
Where is your house?	1.5	4.5	1.5
What is your pay?	8.5	5.5	3.5
How many children have you?	11.5	11	1.5
At what time did you come to work	8.0	8.5	2.0
At what time do you leave?	1.5	1.0	3.0
Apart from here, do you work anywhere else?	3.5	10.5	0.5
Do you know all the teachers here?	6	6	3
Do you know Mr. K. Swamy?	0	4.5	4
Did he go to the Principal's room yesterday?	1	6	1
When?	.5	2	1.5
Did you see him entering the room?	.5	12.5	1.5
Had he anything in his hand?	17.0[1]	6.0	5.0
Was it a walking stick or an umbrella?	0.0	6.5	3.0
When did he leave the Principal's room?	2.0	11.0	1.0 2.0
Did you not take the umbrella from the Principal's room and keep it?	5	5.0[2] 30.0	2.0
Why did you keep it?	7.0	18.5	1.0
Did you roll it up in a paper and keep it beneath the shelter?	0.5	16.0	3.0
Did you, exceptionally, come to the college today at 6:00 a. m.?	8.0	32.5	0.5

Observations:

[1] Not cabd, as "A" moved.
[2] Went off the scale; I R 22,000.

	A	B	C
(a) Average for non crucial questions	6.7	7.7	2.3
(b) Average for crucial questions	3.4	13.7	2.5
Criminal index (b/a)	0.5	1.8	1.1
Number of times a relatively great reacting was obtained (3)	2	11	2

CONCLUSION:

"B" is guilty.

The conclusion that it was B that had stolen the umbrella was made after analysing the results. The result surprised everyone, but the machine was not influenced by personal considerations. Three days later, after further questioning, the man admitted his guilt and expressed his regret.

(Continued on Page 24)

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

13

HiHAT ELKHORN MINING CO.
INCORPORATED
Producers of "Hi-Hat" Coal
HI HAT, KY.

BIG SANDY ELKHORN COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION
TELEPHONE 641-642
Pres.: W. W. Goldsmith, Charleston, W. Va.
V.-Pres.: Virgil D. Picklesimer, Secy. Ky.
Treas.: L. B. Brashear, Manton, Ky.
Ex. Sec'y: C. W. Davis, Pikeville, Ky.

KENTUCKY FUEL CO.
Miners and Shippers of
BITUMINOUS COAL
By-Product, Steam, and Domestic Sizes
HEILER, KENTUCKY

Frank Petty's Shoe Store
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES
308 W. Market St. WA. 0968
LOUISVILLE, KY.
SPECIAL RATES TO POLICE OFFICERS

GO BY BUS
Quick, It's Safe—It's Sure
Louisville Transit Co.

Henderson Lodge No. 206
Benevolent Protective Order of Elks
B. P. O. E.
HENDERSON, KY.

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

14

CHERRY HILL MINE
LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky

CHAPPELL'S DAIRY
INCORPORATED
Milk and Dairy Products
PHONE 4-W
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

E. B. LOWMAN
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Contract Hauling
925 Greenup St.
ASHLAND, KY.

LICKING VALLEY
Rural Electric Co-Operative Corporation
INCORPORATED
WEST LIBERTY, KY.

Paradise Collieries
INCORPORATED
Box 909
DRAKESBORO, KENTUCKY

"OWNED BY THOSE IT SERVES"
REA
Blue Grass Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Inc.
PHONE NO. 63
Box No. 188 — 101 East Oak Street
NICHOLASVILLE, KY.

THE DETECTION OF LIES

(Continued from Page 23)

Interpretation Of Polygrams

In addition to recording electrodermal variations during emotional disturbances, the Keeler polygraph gives the blood pressure and respiratory changes. One or more of the following factors indicates deception (if there is any attempt to conceal the truth):

1. Electrodermal response:

The highest peak in the curve (apparent changes in the skin resistance) following a stimulus: The longer response reaction times. A gradual rise in the graph, owing to an apparent decrease in skin resistance, up to and including the period of deception (peak of tension) followed by a gradual fall.

2. Blood-pressure curve:

A general irregularity in the blood-pressure curve up to the lie, followed by a smoother portion A general gradual rise in blood-pressure following the lie. The greatest variation in the curve immediately following the stimulus. The highest point on the blood-pressure curve indicates the peak of tension.

3. Respiratory curve:

Regular respiration up to the lie, followed by respiratory blocking and then irregular breathing for the rest of the test. Restrained respiration during the whole of the test previous to the lie, followed by deeper breathing for the rest of the test.

The Reliability Of Deception Tests

Many guilty persons react to the minor details connected with the offense, but hardly at all to the offense itself. Innocent persons are not prone to react to the minor details but may react to the idea of the offense itself, simply by association. As it is practically impossible to verify all the results, it is impossible to provide exact statistics. However, in cases where confessions have been obtained and the results checked, the tests have been found to be very reliable. Laboratory experiments, where the results are of no consequence to the subject, have been correctly analyzed and the percentage of correct results was 63.

In 1931, Lloyds asked the Northwestern University of Chicago to

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

12

BLACK STAR COAL CORPORATION
INCORPORATED
Mines at Alva, Harlan County, Ky.
ALVA, KENTUCKY

Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
416 W. Third St.
OWENSBORO, KY.

GREEN COAL CO.
P. O. Box 701 — Phone 3-8232
Yard and Office, 325 W. 1st Street
OWENSBORO, KY.

Scott-Nickels Bus Co.
"Here to Serve"
WILLIAMSON, W. VA.

THE ELK HORN COAL CORPORATION
WAYLAND, KY.

EMPEROR COAL CO.
Stone Division
STONE, KY.
Freeburn Division
FREEBURN, KY.

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

RAIN OR SHINE
Call
B-LINE CAB
JA5151

Borden's ICE CREAM
If It's Borden's
IT'S Got To Be Good!

JAckson 4636 CLay 1897
Kentucky Amusement Co.
LATEST MODEL
COIN OPERATED MACHINES
1101 W. Main St.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Schoppenhorst Bros.
Funeral Home
1828-1830-1832 West Market Street
WAbash 1391
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WEST KENTUCKY
COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
St. Bernard and Tradewater Coal
SINCE 1870
General Office
MADISONVILLE, KY.

help them to find the person responsible for stealing $1,600.00 from a bank. Dr. Keeler examined fifty-four employees of the bank in question with the "lie-detector" and, to his astonishment, twelve of them gave guilty reactions. Nine of these confessed. Horrified, the President of the bank dismissed all twelve. The candidates who applied for the posts falling vacant were obliged to be tested with the "lie-detector." Dr. Keeler got an even worse shock: sixty-two per cent of these were found to have stolen from previous employers.

Dr. Keeler was another time requested to test a group of people who were supposed to be above suspicion and perfectly honest. These were the employees in a large hotel in northern Michigan. The apparatus indicated that eleven of the twelve bartenders were guilty of irregularities. They confessed. They had pocketed money that should have gone into the till, they had given customers short change and had occasionally smuggled out of the hotel spirits for their own use. The majority of the other employees confessed that they had stolen from bedrooms, cheated guests, taken money from the tills and stolen hotel supplies, etc.

Law and The Lie-Detector

For the last two decades, statistics concerning lie-detector tests have been piling up in the United States. Deception test results have been admitted as evidence in courts of four states: Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. Other states have admitted the results as evidence when they were in conformity with local court rules. In America, the legal picture is complicated by the fact that the law varies from state to state, with Federal law adding a further complication. Moreover, the decisions of one court are not necessarily upheld by other courts even in the same state, unless the point in question has been adjudicated by the court of final appeal in that jurisdiction. Morston says that as yet no appeal against a ruling involving lie-detector results has been

WAR AGAINST CRIME
CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER
Baseball Bats
Softball Bats
HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO.

THE OWENSBORO
An Albert Noe Hotel
OWENSBORO, KY.

YELLOW CABS
9th and Liberty
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Harlan Collieries Co.
INCORPORATED
Miners and Shippers of
BROOKSIDE HARLAN COAL
Brookside, (Harlan County) Ky.

Eck Miller Transfer Co.
Freight and Long Distance Moving
General Office
OWENSBORO, KY.

38 Modern Cottages With Garages
Steam Heat, Air-Conditioned
Gateway Motor Court
On U. S. 41, 2 Miles N. of Henderson, Ky.
5 Miles S. of Evansville, Ind.
Telephone 3834
RESTAURANT AND ROOM SERVICE

made to a state court of last resort or to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Conclusion

The lie-detector test has won the approval of science as a reliable and practical method of determining guilt or innocence, but it has yet to win the approval of law-enforcement officers and the law courts. When we consider that it took more than a century for the courts to accept fingerprints as evidence, the progress made in connection with lie-detector results seems almost miraculous. The apparatus was used for the first time in connection with lie-detection in 1915 and within ten years its results were accepted as evidence by a criminal court in the U. S. A.

As far as India is concerned, the use of this instrument is quite recent, but the development of this branch of science is being keenly watched.

P. SHIVABASAPPA

ALL BUT ME AND THEE

(Continued from Page 7)

he does not believe in God. He believes just that. That denial is itself an assertion of belief. It is hard to imagine a man who doesn't believe anything. In fact there is no such person. The ability to believe is the highest faculty of your soul. Most people believe that there is a life hereafter. They do not **know** it, they have not **seen** it, they have not **felt** it, but yet they **believe** it.

From all this you can see how important it is for you and me to know all about ourselves, to know what makes us "tick." You might ask yourself, what do I know and believe? Much of what happens in the years and days to come will depend on your own answer. Then you will look back on God's laws and remember the times he said "**Thou** shalt . . . or **Thou** shalt not," and you will know that the word "Thou" points right at you and at me!

INCENTIVE

"Oh, here's the place mother told me to stay away from. I thought we'd never find it!"

WAR AGAINST CRIME — KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS' ASSN. — CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

Badgett Mine Stripping Corporation
INCORPORATED
MADISONVILLE, KY.

KIRK COAL MINING COMPANY
BEECH CREEK, KY.

Bailey Pride, Jr., Post No. 5480
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Inc.
McLEOD LANE
MADISONVILLE, KY.

INDUSTRIAL COAL CO.
APEX COAL CO.
Rural Route 1
DAWSON SPRINGS, KY.

ANGEL & STEVENS EXCAVATING CO.
MADISONVILLE, KY.

MORGAN MINES
INCORPORATED
Bryant, Millstadt, Herrin, Ill.
Kingman, Ind. Moshannon, Penn.
White Plains, Ky.

WAR AGAINST CRIME — KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS' ASSN. — CIVILIAN SERVICE

The following firms are cooperating in the War Against Crime and Sabotage

MEADOWS COAL COMPANY
DAWSON SPRINGS, KY.

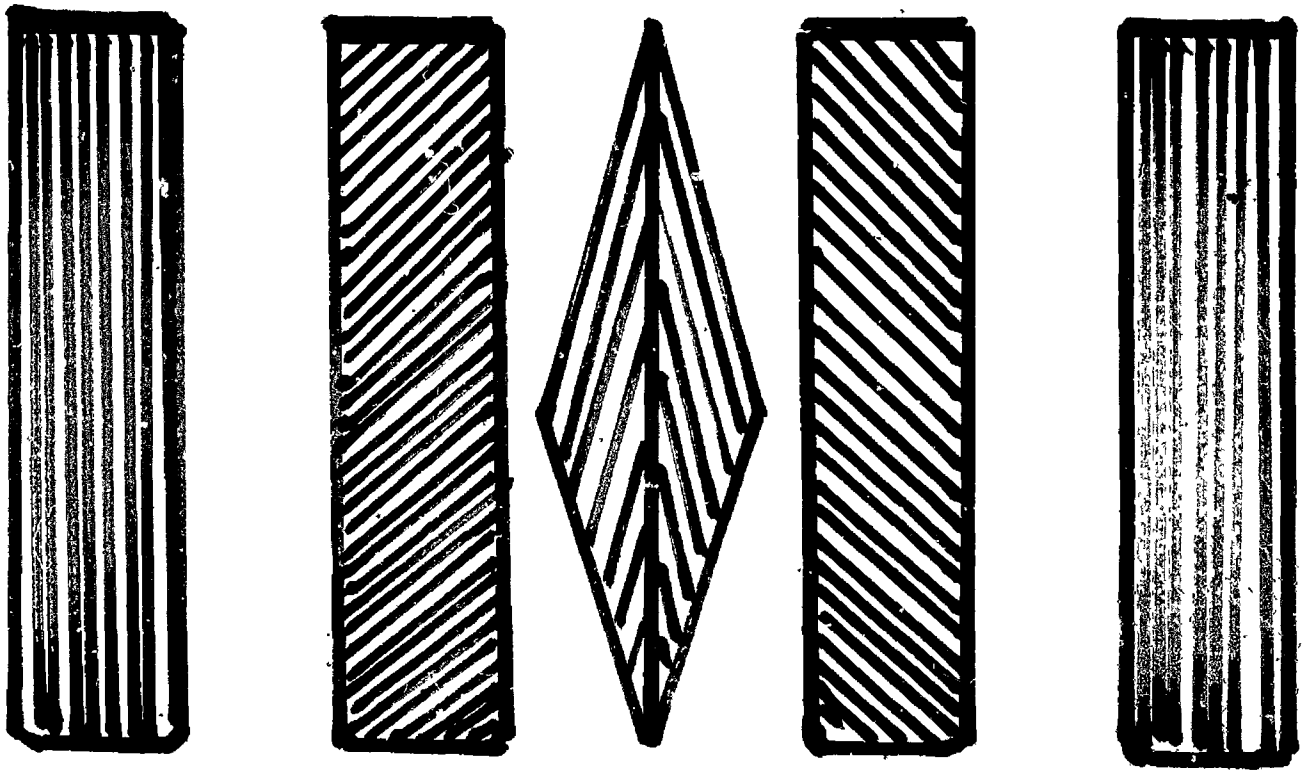
CLOVER DARBY COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
CLOSPLINT, KY.

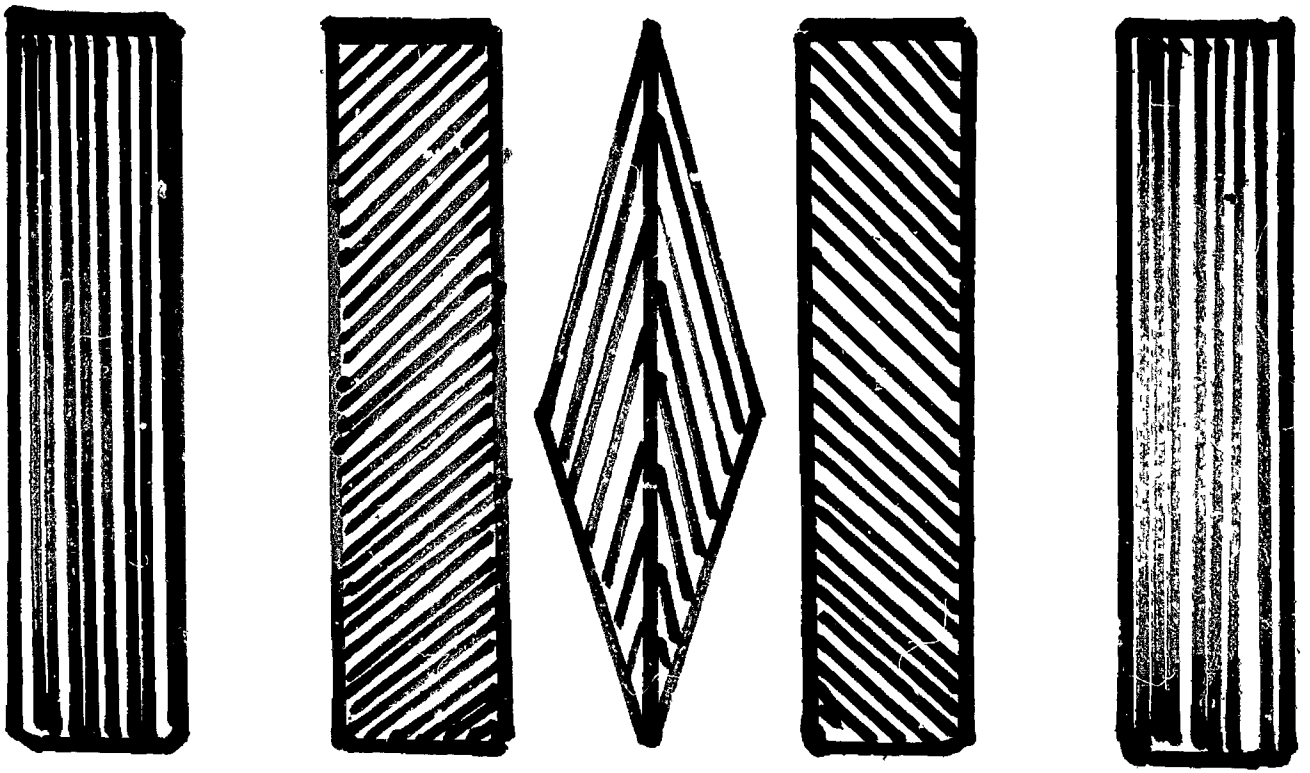
CLOVER FORK COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
KITTS, KENTUCKY

SOUTHEASTERN GAS & OIL COMPANY
Distributors of
Texaco and Firestone Products
HARLAN, KY.

Harlan County Coal Operators' Association
GEO. S. WARD, Secretary
Phone 142
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

ALSTON COAL COMPANY
CENTERTOWN, KY.





ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಪೀನಾಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ

ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆ

ಕಳೆದ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ೧೮ರಿಂದ ೨೦ರವರೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ನೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಪೀನಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಜರುಗಿತು.

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸುಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಕಾನಿಯಾ ಅವರು ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಆರಂಭೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಲೇಡಿ ಕಾನಿಯಾರವರು ಜರುಗಿಸಿದರು. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಕಳ್ಳರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ "ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಕೀ" ಮುಂತಾದ ಆಯುಧಗಳು, ಕಳ್ಳರು, ಕೊರೆ ಸುಲಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಪಿಸ್ತೂಲುಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಳ್ಳರಿಂದಲೇ ತಯಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಇಸ್ಪೀಟ್ ಪ್ಯಾಕ್, ಸಿಗರೇಟ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರ್, ಹುಕ್ಕಾ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ಸತ್ತೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೇಶದ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ [illegible] ನರು..

[illegible]ದ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ರವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪ ಬಿ. ಎ. (ಆನರ್ಸ್)ರವರು "ಸುಳ್ಳು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಯಂತ್ರ"ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಆತಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಓದಿದರು. ಈ ಲೇಖನವು ವೀಕ್ಷಕ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿತು.

ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಹರಿಶ್ಚಾರ್ದ್ರನಂದರವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಬರೆದ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಇಡೀ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದೂ, ಅನುರಣನೀಯವೆಂದೂ, ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಂತೆ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಕಾನಿಯಾರವರು ಸಹ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

"ಸುಳ್ಳು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಯಂತ್ರ"

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ ಪಡೆದು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಅಮೆರಿಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಳ್ಳತನಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಯುಗ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮಾನವನ ಕೈಗೊಂಬೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾವು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ನೆರವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಆದರೆ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಪತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಕಳ್ಳತನ, ಕೊಲೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದಂತೆ ಸಮಾಜವು ಸುಖದಿಂದ ಬಾಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಆಥವಾ ಕೊಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆರೋಪಿಯಿಂದ ಅವನು ಕೃತ್ಯಮಾಡಿರುವುದುಂಟು ಎಂದು ಅವನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಆರೋಪಿಯೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅವನು ಸುಳ್ಳನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಲುಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅವನ್ನು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಈ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ತೀರ್ಪಿಗೆ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ನ್ಯಾಲ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿವೆ.

'ಯಂತ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸ'

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅವನ ರಕ್ತದ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ, ಚರ್ಮ ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶಗಳು ಅಗಲವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆರೋಪಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಾವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಯಂತ್ರ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಈ ಯಂತ್ರ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲಕ್ನೋದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಸ್ಕಾಟ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್ ಯಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಬಂದೂಕು ಪಿಸ್ತೂಲು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು, ವಾಹನಾನಷ್ಟಾತಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರು.

ಇವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇಂಥ ತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಆವರು ಕಲಿತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಸ್ಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಾತನ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾಗರಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಬೇಕು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷ ಹೋಗುವವರನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸುವರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಈ ದಿನಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿರಲಿ

ಯುನೆಸ್ಕೋ (UNESCO) ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆ–ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಡೈರಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂದರೆ ೧೯೫೦ರ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂತೆಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಿನಗಳು ಹಾದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆ ಡೈರಿ ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹು ಆಧುನಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಇಡೀ ಮಾನವತೆಯು ನೆನೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ನುತ್ತು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ "ಸರ್ವೇಜನ ಸುಖಿನೋಭವಂತು", ಅನ್ನುವ ನಾವು ಈ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೆನೆಪುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೧೪: ಐವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ, ೧೯೦೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನೆಡೆದ ಕಲೆ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಯಿತು

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

ಮಾನವ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ನಾಪನವನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಇನ್ನಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನವನಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಲ ಮುಟ್ಟುವಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ. ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾನವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅಗ್ನಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲೇ. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದೂ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಪು ಕೊಡುವುದೂ ಆಗಲೇ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಆವರ ಆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯೇ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಪೈಥಾಗೋರಸ್, ಎವಿಸಿನ್ನ, ಬೇಕನ್, ಗೆಲಿಲಿಯೂ, ಮೇರಿಕ್ಯೂರಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ.

ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೨೬: ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಚಲನ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾದ ಅಂತರ್ದಹನ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದ ಗೋಟ್‌ಲೀಬ್ ಡೇಮ್ಲರ್ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಈ ದಿನವೇ; ಇದು ನಡೆದುದು ಈಗ ೫೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ.

ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೩೧: ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಅಲ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ಐನ್‌ಸ್ಟೀನ್ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುಂಟು "ಇಡೀನಿಜ್ಞಾನೇತಿಹಾಸ ಎರಡು ಜೊತೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕರಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ ಅವರು ಗೆಲಿಲಿಯೊ,ನ್ಯೂಟನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ಯಾರಡೆ.ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ವೆಲ್" ಎಂದು, ೧೦೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮೈಕೆಲ್ ಫ್ಯಾರಡೇ ಇದೇ ದಿನ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದ. ಅದೇ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಇಂದು-ಆಟಂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೧೫: ೨೦೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಬೆಂಜಮಿನ್ ಫ್ರಾಂಕ್‌ಲಿನ್ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನಾರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದದಿನ.

ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೨೦ : ೧೮೫೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ಕಲಾನಿದನೊಬ್ಬ ಜನಿಸಿದ, ಆತನ ಹೆಸರು ವೆನ್ ಟಾಂಗ್. ಈತ ಅನೇಕ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೆನ್‌ಟೂಂಗ್‌ನ ಸ್ಥಾನ-ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯವಾದುದು.

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೨೦: ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಾಧನವಾದ ಪಿಯಾನೋ-ದ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಶತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಈ ದಿನ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಾಧನವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ತಂದವರು-ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರ ಸಂಗೀತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತರಾದ ಬಾಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಜಾರ್ಟ್ ಎಂಬುವರು.ಆದು ನಡೆದುದೂ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೨೦ ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖೇ.

ಮುಖತ್ತು

ನುಜುಗಾಗಿ ಅನಪೇಕ್ಷಿತವಾದ ಕೂದಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ನೀವು ಮಾರ್ಗ, ನಮ್ಮ ಜರ್ಮ್-ಇ-ಹುಸನ್ (ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೂದಲು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಚರ್ಮವು ಬೆಳ್ಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೃದುವಾಗಿ ರುವುದು ಬೆಲೆ ೧ ಡಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ರೂ ೨.೮-೦, ೩ ಡಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ರೂ ೬.೪-೦, ಪೋಸ್ಟೇಜು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ.

ಇದನ್ನು ಜನಾದಾರಣೀಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್ ಕೈ ಗಡಿಯಾರ (ಆದರ ಅಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಳಿಕೆಗೆ ೧೫ ವರ್ಷ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ) ಮತ್ತು ೨ ರೂ ಬಾಳುವ ಒಂದು ಅಮೆರಿಕನ್ ಹೊಸ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಚೈನ್ (ಪದಕ ಸಹಿತ) ಮುಖತ್ತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಡಬ್ಬಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೂ, ೨ ಗಡಿಯಾರ, ೨ ಚೈನ್, ೨ ಡಬ್ಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸತ್ಯನ್ವಷಕಾರಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

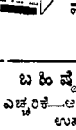
CHANDARGUPAT PHARMACY
(P.M.B.) PUTLIGHAR, AMRITSAR

BILE BEANS

ಅವಳನ್ನು ಅಂದವಾಗಿ ಯುವತಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಇಡುವ [illegible] ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾ [illegible] ಬ್ಬ [illegible] ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬೈಲ್ ಬೀನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂನ್ನೋಡಿ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೈಲ್ ಬೀನ್ಸ್ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅಂದವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯುವಕರನ್ನಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಡುತ್ತವೆ ಸುಸ್ತು,ಮಲಬದ್ಧತೆ, ಪಿತ್ತ,ತಲೆ ಸುತ್ತುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬೈಲ್ ಬೀನ್ಸ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ತೇಜಸ್ಸನ್ನೂ, ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ.



ಅಸಲಿ ಬೈಲ್ ಬೀನ್ಸ್‌ನೋಡಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

—. ಎಜಂಬರು:— (7)

ಮೆ॥ ದಾದಾ ಆಂಡ್ ಕೊ.
ಸಿ. ಟಿ.ಮದರಾಸ್.

ಬಹುಮೈಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ—ಆಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಔಷಧಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಡಿ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ (ಗ್ರಾ. ಪಿ.) "ರಜೋನಿವೋಮನಿ" ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ. ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮುಟ್ಟು ಸಿಂತು ೪-೫ ದಿನಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇದರ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರ್ಮೆಯಾಗುವುದು. ಇದರ ಗುಣ ೨೪ ಘಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುವುದು. ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. ೫-೦-೦ ವಿ. ಪಿ. ೦-೧೪-೦. ಸಂತಾನ ನಿರೋಧಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ "ರೋಧಕ" ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಲೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ರೂ. ೬. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ರೂ. ೩-೦-೦.

ವಿ. ಪಿ. ೦-೧೪-೦. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಜನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

—: ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ:—

Kaviraj M. Bhattacharya
(P. B.) Kavya Vyakarntirtha
Vishagacharya.
120-1-1 Upper Circular Road.
CALCUTTA—9.

ಮುಖತ್ತು

ಏನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ನರಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖತ್ತು ಸ್ಯಾಂಪಲ್ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ "ಮಿಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಮ್ಯಾರೀಡ್ ಲೈಫ್" ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ.

Hakim Daulat Ram Chadda
M.A.S
Famous Sex Specialist & Gold Medalist
(p.m.b.) JULLUNDUR City

ಈ ವಾರದ ಕಥೆ

— ಬರೆದವರು —
ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಕೆ. ಎನ್. ಮೂರ್ತಿ,
ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ಪರಿತಾಪದ ಮಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಂದು ಆ ಹೃದಯದ ತಲ್ಲಣವನ್ನು ಅರಿತು, ನನ್ನೂದಾನ ಕೊಡುವ ಸೌಜನ್ಯ ಅವನಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಂದು-ಕೃತಕ ಜೀವನದ ಬಾವಟಿ ಏಟು ತಿಂದು ತಣ್ಣಗಾದನೇಲೆ-ತನ್ನ ವೈಶಾಚೀ ಲಾಲಸೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಕರುಣೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ

ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪೆಣ್ಣು-ಹೆಣ್ಣಾದವಳು, ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು, ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದವಳು. ಕೃತಕ ಜೀವನದ ಕೈಗೊಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲ

'ನ್ನನ್ನು ಮರೆತೆಯಾ ?'
"ಇಲ್ಲ ಮರೆತಿಲ್ಲ."
"ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅದೇಕೆ ಮೌನ
"ಮೌನವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ
"ಅಂದರೆ?"
"ಅಂದರೆ ನಾನೀಗ ಪರಸ್ತ್ರೀ "
"ಪರಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾದರೇನು ಇತರ "
"ಹೌದು ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣೆತ್ತಿಯೂ ನೋಡಬಾರದು"
'ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಳಗೆ ಇನ್ನಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧವೂ ಉಳಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?"

"ಉಳಿದಿದೆ ಅಂದು ನೀವು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಕಿದ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯಮಾತ್ರ ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಜನ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೆಂತು ತೀರಿಸಲಿ. ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ, ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು ಹೋಗಿಬರುವೆನು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ನರಕರನೆ ಮಾಳಗೆಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲನ್ನು ಇಳಿದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಳು.

ತನ್ನನು ಅವಕ್ಕಾದನು ಅವಳ ಈ ತರದ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೊಸತಾಗಿತ್ತು "ಅಯ್ಯೋ ಕಾಲಚಕ್ರದ ಮಹಿಮೆಯೇ' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದ ಆರಾಮ ಕುರ್ಚಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದುಬಿಟ್ಟನು ಅವನ ತಲೆಯು ಕದಡಿದ ಮಡುವಿನಂತೆ ಆಲೋಲಕಲ್ಲೋಲವಾಗತೊಡಗಿತು. ಒಂದು ಸಲ "ಇದೆಂತಹ ಅಮಮಾನ" ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗಳಿಗೆ ತಬ್ಬಿ ಅವಳ ಅಹಂಕಾರವೇ ಎಂದು ನಿಟ್ಟುಸಿರು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ

ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಾತು [illegible] ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಾತೊರೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು ಇವನ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇವರ ಸನ್ನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇವನೊಡನೆ ಮಾತಾಡುವುದೆಂದರ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ನಕ್ಕರೆ ಸವಿದಂತೆ, ಹಾದು ಆಗ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಯಿತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಭಾವೀ ಜೀವನದ ಸುಖಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ತನ್ನ ಲಜ್ಯದಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಳು ಪಾಪ, ತಾನು ಕನಸಿನ ಗಂಟಾಗಿ ಕೈನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನೆ ಎಂದು ಆಗ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಳೇ ?

ಅವಳೊಬ್ಬಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸದವಳು ಎಂದು ಅವನಭಾವನೆ ಒಂದುದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಭಾವನೆಯೂ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ ತನ್ನ ಪನತೆಯೇನು? ಅವಳ ಗತಿಯೇನು? ಅನ್ನುತತ್ವ ನಾನೈಶ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಕೂಡ ಅನರ್ಹಳು ಎಂದು ಒನನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವ ಯಾಪ್ತಾಂದು ನಡತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದಿರಲಿ, ಒಮನೆಂದೂ ಅವಳ ಮುಖವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನೋಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೆಂದೂ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬ ತನ್ನ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದನು

ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಶಂಕರರು ಬಿ ಎ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪರಿಚಯ ತಾಯಿಯಾದಿಗ ಕಳ್ಳಯ ಶೈತ್ಯಾರ್ಜಿತ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು ಸಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಬಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬಂಧುಗಳೂ ರಜೆಯ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ತಾಯಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಊರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್, ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್, ಅದವಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗುವ ಆಶಾಗೋಪುರವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಾರಾಯವೊದಲೂ ಸೀಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮುಮುಕಿಯ ಹಂಬಲ

ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವನ ಹರ ತನಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಕೈಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉತ್ಸಟ ಅಬಿಲಾಷೆ ಅವನದು ಅಂತಹ ಹುಡುಗಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗಲೆ ಆರಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು

ಅವನ ಮುದಕಿ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬಳಿಂದಲೇ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೊನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಲೆ ಆದರೆ ಸುಗನು ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನಿನದಿಂದ ಮದುವೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದೂಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವಾಗಲು ನಾಗಮ್ಮ ನನ್ನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಳು ಬಹು ದೂರದ ಸಂಬಂಧನೇನೋ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತಂತೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೋ ಮುದುಕಿ ನಾಗಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಅವಳ ಗುಣ, ನಡತೆಗಾಗಿ ರೂಪವೂ ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗಿತ್ತು [illegible] ತನಲ್ಲೇ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಬಳೆದುದರಿಂದ ಏಕ್ಯೆಯ ಗಾಳಿಯೂ, ಆಕೆಯ ಒಲಿ ಸುಲಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಬೇನೆ ಜೀವನಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುತಿರಲಲ್ಲ ಎಂತಹ ಕರಿಣ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ತಿವಳ ಆ ಎಳೆ ತುಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾನಾಗಲೂ ಮಿಸುಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದ ಆ ಕಿರುನಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಅವ ಜೆಡೆ ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಮುದುಕಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಭಾವೀ ಸೂನೆಯಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌತುಕವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರ ಮಗನವಳಿಗೆ ನಾಶ್ರ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರೇ ಶೂಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅವಳ ಬಡತನವೇ ವಿಷವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅವಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಹೀನತೆಯೇ ಕಂಟಕಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತು

"ನುಗ್ಗೂ, ಹೆಸರು ನಿನಗೆ ಸರಿಕಾಣದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಅವನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಕರೆಯೋಣ ನಾಗವೇಣಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರೂ ಆಗ ಬಹುದೇ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮೊದುಕಿ ಮಗನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಬ್ಬುಸಲ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಳು

ಹಣಕಾಸುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಮಾತು ಬಂದಾಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾಶಂಕರ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಹಣದಿಂದ ನಾವೇನು ಜೀವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇದ್ದು ದನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನವರ ಹುದುಗಿಯನ್ನೇಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು? ಎಂದೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಳು

ತಿಂದುಂಡು ಆರಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತಿರುವಾಗ ಒನೇಕಾಲ ಮುದುಕಿ "ಮಗೂ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಪಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು, ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಹುದುಕುತ್ತಾ ಅಲೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ತಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಹುಡುಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಗಭೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನವೆಂದು ಪೊರಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡ ನಿನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಊರ್ಜಿತಕ್ಕೆ ನಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲೇ ನನ್ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ನಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು?" ಎಂಬ ಒದ್ರಿವಾದವನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಳು

ಆದರೆ ಜಿ ಯಸ್ ರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಯಾವುದೂ ತಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇದ ಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೌನವೇ ಅವನ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವ್ರಪಚದ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ ವಿಲಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದೋಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲವೇ ಸಮಯದೊಳಗೆ ತಾನೊಂದು ಆಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಿರ ವೆನೆಂಬ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದನು

ಬಿ ಎ ಆಯಿತು ನಂಬೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಮದುವೆಯ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು [illegible] ಸೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯೂ ಜರುಗಿತು ಮದುವೆಯಬಳಿಕ ಶಂಕರನ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನವಾಯಿತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸಾಗರಿಕ ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರ ಬೀಡಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದುದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ತಾಯಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಉಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು 'ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಸರಿ ಮಗ ಸುಖದಿಂದಿರಲಿ' ಎಂಬುದೇ ಅವಳ ಮಹೇಚ್ಛೆ ಮಗನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆಷ್ಟು ಮಮತೆ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯೂ ಇತ್ತು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಮಗನು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅದು ಅವನ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲದೆ ದಾರಿ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ ಪಾಪ, ಹೆತ್ತ ಕರುಳ್ಕಿನೇ?

ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಕೆಲ ತಿಂಗಳು ಶಂಕರನು ಮಾವನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಅಳಿಯನಾಗಿ ಸನ್ಮಾನಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅವನೂ ಮನೆಯವನಂತೆಯೇ ನೋಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬರಬರುತ್ತಾ ಅದೂ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಿ ಅವನೊಬ್ಬ ಉಂಡಾಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಮನೆಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು ಹಾಗೆಂದು ನೋಮಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವನು ಭಾವಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೆಲಸವೊಂದು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಬಾಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಿದ್ದ. ಆದರೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಕರೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಆದರೆ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ನಿರಾಸೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆವನಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತುಗುರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಲಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ ಉಂಟಾಗತೊಡಗಿತು ಬಾಳಿನ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಕೆಡತೊಡಗಿತು

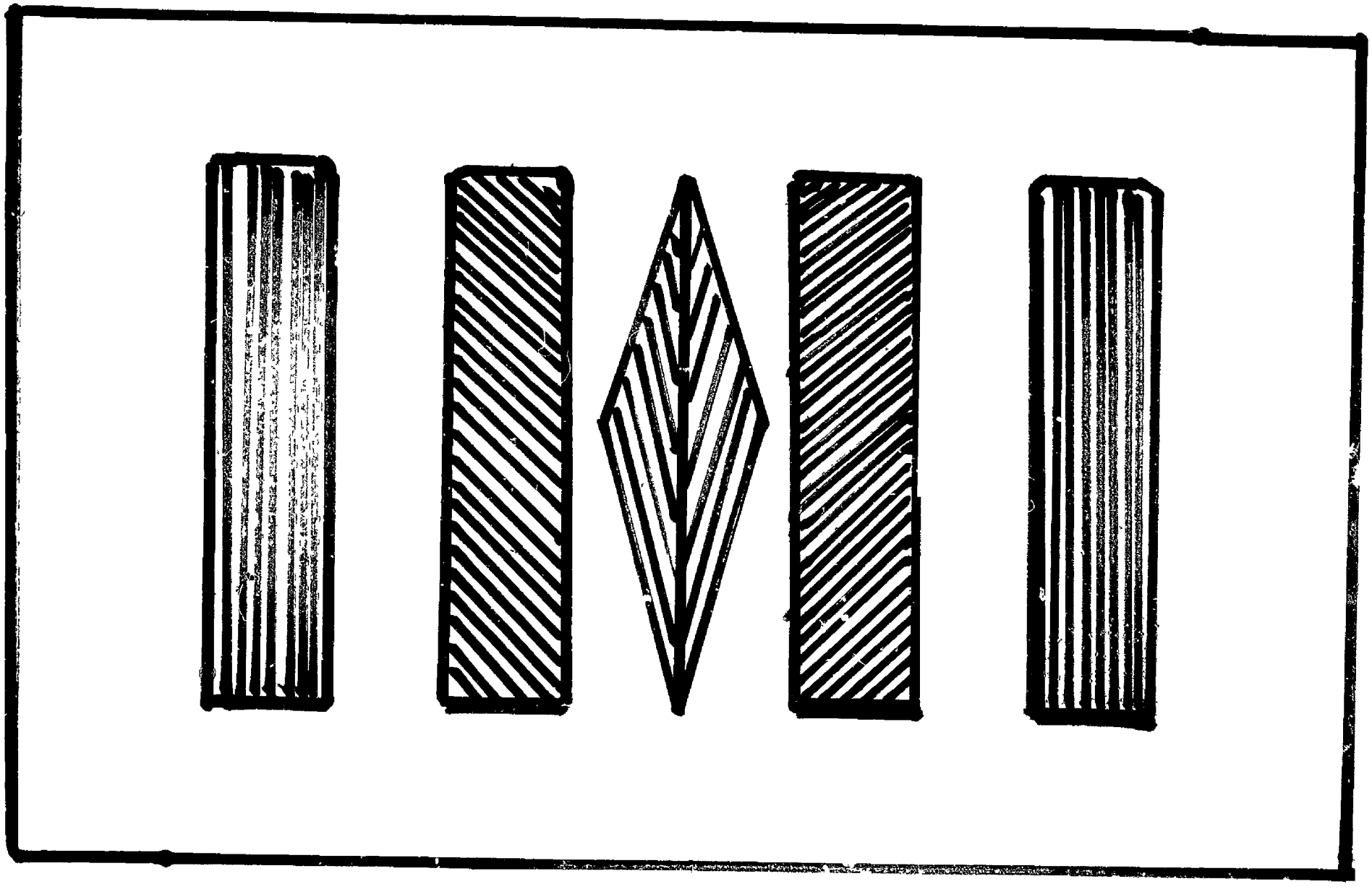
ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೇಮಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆಯಾಡಿ ತೇಲಾಡಿ ಸ್ವೇಮ ರಸವನ್ನು ಮನಬಂದಂತೆ ಕುಡಿದಿದ್ದರು ಆದರೆ ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ? ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸುಖದಂತಾಗಿತ್ತು ಇನನಂತೆ ಅವಳೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತಳು ಅಡುಗೆ ಮನೆಯ ಹೊಗೆ ಸೇ[illegible]ಸಲು ಅರ್ಹಳಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್' 'ಪಿಕ್ಚರಿಂಗಾಸ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಸಿನೀಮಾ ನಾಟಕಗಳು ಅತಿಯಾದವು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಐತ್ರಿ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಬರುವುದೂ ಇತ್ತು ಶಂಕರನಿಗೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಿಯವಲ್ಲ ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಅವನೇನು ಮಾಡಲು [illegible] ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಳು ಪುರುಷರಷ್ಟೇ ಹಕ್ಕುಳ್ಳವಳು. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನವರು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಹೌದು, ಅವಳ ಈ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನೇನು ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡಬೇಕು ?

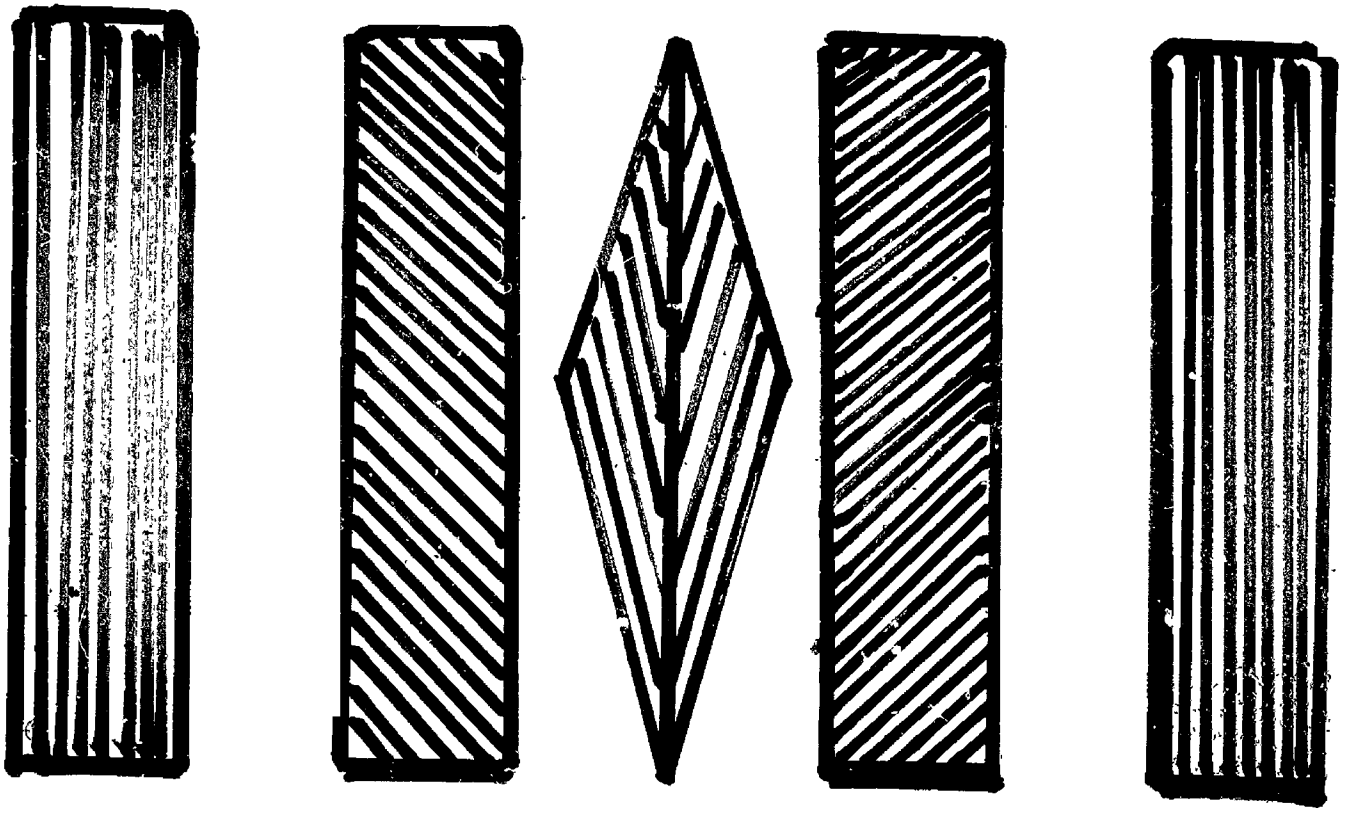
"ಪ್ರಿಯೇ,ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಜೀವನವು ನಿರಾಕಾಯಿತು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ವಾದರೂ ಸುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬರೋಣವೇ ?' ಎಂದು ಅವಳೊಡನೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಇಬ್ಬರೇ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕುಳಿತಾಗ.

"ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲೇನಿದೆ ಕೂಪಮಂಡೂಕದ ಜೀವನವಲ್ಲವೇ" ಅವಳು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾಳೆ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಿಂದ

(೧೬ನೇ ಪುಟ ನೋಡಿ)

೧೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ
ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ
"EVEREST" TRAFFORD SHEETS
OR
CROWNIT
SUPER NINETEEN
ASBESTOS CEMENT
SHEETS
ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಶಾಖೆ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು





Contents

		page
1	Early Life of Mr. N V Godse	1
2	Development of hatred against Mahatmaji	3
	His Master Sentiment → Hindu Rastra	
	+ve factors: Joy, Confidence, Hope, Anxiety	
	-ve factors: Sorrow, Despair, Regret, Despondency	
3	Contact with other conspirators (Apte, Karkare, Badage, Madanlal etc)	5
4	The Decision	7
5	The plot	9
6	Climax — Explosion on the 20th — Frustration	12
7	Escape	13
8	Difference of Opinion	15
9	Godse's Individual and final Action at Birla House	16
10	Who is who in the Conspiracy	18
11	Roll of Dr parchure of Gwalior	23
12	About Mr Dandawate and Revolver	33
13	Mr Madhukar Kesava Kale and Co Home Minister, Gwalior	38
14	Sketch	46
15	Mr Deshpande and Dr S P Mukarjee party of Hindu Maha Sabha	48
16	M/S Ashutosh Lalaji Bhopatkar, Veer Sawarkar and others of H M S	

Test Administered on Mr Desponde 83

18 - Do - Mr Ranade 73

19 Extracts from American Law Journal Vol. I 1938 } End

Important personalities.

Mr. Badage of Poona

" Apte

" Nathu Ram V. Godse

" Another Godse (Cousin of N.V. Godse)

" Kharkare of Ahmednagar

" Dikshit Maharaj of Bombay

" Madanlal, a refugee from Sind

" Prahlad Dutt, a ✗ refugee from the Punjab He attempted ~~to escape twice~~ twice to escape from the police

Shankar Servant boy of Badage

Dr Parchure Gwalior } These two persons are directly responsible for procuring the revolver for Mr Godse

Mr Dandawate Gwalior

The Chief Conspirators who had direct dealing in killing Mahatmaji is Mr Nathu Ram Vinayak Godse. He is the son of one Mr Vinayak Godse, a Maharashtra-Brahmin. ~~residing~~ Mr. N.V Godse resides at 786, Sadashiv peth, poona He is Editor and Managing Agent of a Marathi Daily "Hindu Rashtra" previously named as Agrani

I had with him three sittings on different days He is of average Complexion, aged about ~~35 to 40~~ 60, height about 5'½ feet fairly well built, with a birth mark on the right knee.

He was born in Village Baramati in poona Distt where his father was a post-Master. His parents are living with his younger brother, Dattatraya Vinayak Godse (32 yrs) who is the managing director of 'Udayan Engineering works' Gyanandaya poona (6) His father retired from Service in 19 or 32 Younger Dattatraya is Gopala (24/26 years) who is a warrant officer in the Army at present in Kirkee. His third brother, Govind (22 yrs) is also working with Dattatraya in his workshop. He has two sister the elder Mathura (40 yrs) is married to Mr Marathe an A.S.M in the Nagpur Railway, while the Younger Shanta Bai (25 yrs) is married to one Mr Pattawardhan, a doctor in Sangli State.

He received primary education in some Moffa

schools and then joined the Nutan Marati Vidyalaya, poona, where he studied upto Metriculation standard He left the school in 1928 without appearing for the Metriculation After remaining without a job for about a year, he started in dealing in khaki cloth on a small scale In 1932-33 when his father retired from service and settled at Sangli, he (M.V.G) started a tailoring concern there During these days, he joined the R S S and eventually became a 'Bodhik Varga' (karjwa) He also did some organisational work In 1937, he shifted his business to poona After coming to poona, he interested himself more in 'Hindu Maha Sabha activities' He was the Secretary of the Maharashtra provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, poona, for about 3 years (upto 1943)

In 1939, he was sentenced to eleven months imprisonment in the Hyderabad Satyagraha. He took the leading part in organising the Annual Session of the All India Maha Sabha held in Bhagalpore (Bihar) in 1941 The Session was banned by the Govt Since he had determined to carry on a public life, he decided not to marry Moreover, he read books on history and Social.

Subjects to enlarge his knowledge which we essential for his public activities During his Stay in poona, he came in contact with Mr. N.D. 1937 or so Apte, B.Sc. B.T, a teacher in a High School at Ahmednagar. He was a leading figure in the Hindu Maha Sabha there In 1944, Mr Godse and Mr Apte jointly started a Mahathi da titled 'Agrani' in poona Mr. Godse was doing the Editorial work and Mr Apte was attending the management After about 8 months the name of the paper was Changed into Hindu Rashtra'

Last year the Concern was made a Sart- a private Ltd. Co of which he and Mr Apte were the Managing Agents the policy of the paper was 'Hindu Sanghatan' The Office of the Hindu Rashtra' is at Lakshmi Road, Narayan peth Mr Godse was living Separate from his parents, in house no 706, Sadashiv peth Poona

The first time when hatred against- Gandhiji entered his mind was when he Gandhiji blessed the 'C R Formula' Mahatmaji's Subsequent visits to Jamnalal showed a per

schools and then joined the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, poona, where he studied upto Metriculation standard He left the school in 1928 without appearing for the Metriculation After remaining without a job for about a year, he started in dealing in cloth on a small scale. In 1932-33 when his father retired from service and settled at Sangli, he (N.V.G) started a tailoring concern there Sure those days, he joined the R S S and eventually bec a 'Boudhik Varga' (training) He also did some organisational work In 1937, he shifted his business to poona After coming to poona, he interested himself more in 'Hindu Maha Sabha activities' He was the Secretary of the Maharashtra provincial Hindu Maha Sabh poona, for about 3 years (upto 1963)

In 1939, he was sentenced to eleve months imprisonment in the Hyderabad Satyagraha. He took the leading part in organ the Annual Session of the All India Maha Sabh held in Bhagalpore (Bihar) in 1961 The Session was banned by the Govt Since he had determined to carry on a public life, he decided not to marry Moreover, he read books on history and Pravd

subjects to enlarge his knowledge which was essential for his public activities During his stay in poona, he came in contact with Mr. N D Apte, B.Sc. B.T, a teacher in a High School at Ahmednagar. He was a leading figure in the Hindu Maha Sabha there In 1944, Mr. Godse and Mr. Apte jointly started a Marathi daily titled 'Agrani' in poona Mr. Godse was doing the Editorial work and Mr Apte was attending the management After about 8 months the name of the paper was changed into Hindu Rashtra'

1937 or 1938

Last year the concern was made a part of a private Ltd Co of which he and Mr Apte were the Managing Agents the Policy of the paper was 'Hindu Sanghatan' the office of the Hindu Rashtra' is at Lakshmi Road, Narayan peth Mr Godse was living separate from his parents in house no 706 Sadashiv peth, poona

The first time when hatred against Gandhiji entered his mind was when he Gandhiji blessed the 'C R Formula' Mahatma Subsequent visits to Jinnah showed a p.

of Surrender which enraged Mr Godse still further The division of India was blessed by Gandhiji who had repeatedly declared that Mother India could not be split up as long as his body was ~~in fact~~ in fact. Despite the fact that Suhrawardhy was known to be an arch Conspirator, responsible for Communal trouble in Calcutta and Naokali, Gandhiji endearingly called him Shaheed Sahib' and demonstrated Cordial relations with him and his family This was extremely exciting Mr Godse

When Mr Godse Condemned the acts of Mr ~~Sh~~ Suhrawardy in his (Godse's) paper, he was repeatedly warned by the Govt of Bombay and got a record number of warnings, hints, and afterwards demands and forfeiture of securities For having published an article on the punjab disturbances by Muslims, his security of Rs 6000/- was forfeited and a fresh Security for Rs 10,000/- ~~was~~ demanded. Mr Goose then thought that Gandhiji was the root cause of that ~~weak~~ weak and Pro-Muslim policy of the Govt.

Government. The mind of Mr. Apte was working on the same lines, and he (Apte) was thinking of plans seriously to end Gandhiji's life. About two months back, them (Godse & Apte) both talked over the matter as Came to the Conclusion that Gandhiji's as dictatorship was ruining the entire Hind Nation, there was no other way open to us but to end his life

During the war Mr Apte had worked in the Army for about a year as Lieutenant and knew the use of fire-arms, and explosives. One Mr Badage, the owner of 'Shastra Bhanda residing at Narayan peth, poona was very well known to M/s Apte and Godse as a dealer in lethal weapons. Mr Apte contacted him now and then for securing Bombs and other available firearms It was during that period Mr. Apte disclosed to Mr Godse that one Mr. Karkare, the proprietor of the Deccan Guest-House, Ahmednagar was also prepared to join them to aid their plan. Mr Karkare was the Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Ahmednagar

On or about the 13th January 48, during Mr. Godse's absence from office, Mr Karkare

brought one Madan, a refugee from the Punjab to the place of Mr. Godse, who learnt later on, that Madan had refused to pay the Boarding Charges to the proprietor of the Irani Hotel which was about a furlong from Mr. Godse's office and there was a scuffle about this between Madan and the Irani proprietor.

Mr. Godse met Madan the same night and talked to him on general matters The plan was not divulged to him Mr Apte had told Mr. Godse in these days that he (Apte) had managed to secure sufficient stock of arms and explosives from Badage He showed Mr Godse a brick shaped explosive which he (Apte) described as 'gun cotton' He also showed two Army pattern hand-granades and a revolver. He had brought these articles in a ~~ba~~ hand bag to the office ~~ba~~ from outside the office Mr Godse was in possession of a pistol and seven cartridges which he had obtained through one Deshmukh, a socialist worker of Poona for Rs 300/- about 4 months back

A few days before Gandhiji's latest fast, Mr Apte told mr. Godse that they would proceed to Delhi shortly, where, after visiting Gandhiji's Prayer ground, final touches to the plan would be given. Mr Apte had also test-

Kept Mr Karkare informed of these designs. to some extent Gandhiji's fast gave an impetus to their designs, for they realised that the fast would bring more concessions for Muslims On the 13th or 14th January 1968, Mr Godse and Mr Apte finally decided to proceed to Delhi for the Action Apte instructed Mr Karkare, Badage, and Madan to proceed by rail to Delhi Accordingly, they proceeded to Delhi on the 13th and 16th January 1968

After arranging for the management of their work during their absence, he and Mr Apte left poona by train for Bombay on the 16th and from Bombay they reached Delhi by Tata Airlines plane on the 17th evening Mr Godse gave his name as Ramnarain and Mr Apte as Marathe while purchasing the tickets at Tata Air office, Fort, in Bombay Mr Godse had his pistol on him while Mr Apte did not carry any weapon From the Aerodrome they went to the Air Office in the Company Bus and then proceed to Marina Hotel where they stayed in Room

Room no. 40. Mr. Godse gave a few clothes for washing to the bearer His clothes bear marks 'N.V.G.'

They had fixed up with Mr. Karkare that they would look for them (advanced party) near the Birla Temple at 9.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M. and between 6 to 7 P.M on the 18th January Accordingly Mr. Godse looked for them and succeeded in Contacting Karkare at 12.30 P.M., when he (G) gave him his address. Her (Godse) Mr. Karkare told Mr. Godse that he was staying in a Hotel in the city and would bring up the other Companions i.e M/s Badage, Madanlal and Shankar there to meet M/s Godse and Apte.

Mr. Godse appraised Mr. Apte of those facts. In the evening M/s Karkare and Madan went to the room in the Hotel where Godse & Apte were staying. Mr. Apte gave instructions to Mr. Karkare to keep the Arms and ammunitions carefully.

Next morning, i.e on the 19th, M/s Karkare, Madan and Badage went to room no. 40 in the Marina Hotel at about 9.30 A.M.

Mr Apte suggested that they should go to Birla House to study the situation. Accordingly they hired two tongas. There was a big crowd They also went inside and fully surveyed the prayer ground and particularly its rear side They then returned to their room in the Hotel

M/s Godse and Apte visited the Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan on the 19th and there they met Ashutosh Lahari, the General Secretary of All India Hindu Maha Sabha and Dr Satya prakash They stayed there only for about 15 minutes. Absolutely no mention was made to any one there about their plans to kill Gandhiji. Mr Apte was fixing places for posting his men. No satisfactory arrangements were decided upon Therefore all of them went to the prayer Ground in the evening and took observations themselves. Mr Apte had repeatedly warned every one of them never to talk to each other in the Birla House and to conduct themselves in such a way as to give an impression to others, particularly to C.I.D. that they were all casual visitors. They then returned to the Hotel in the evening; and

and after taking meals, they met again at Connaught Circus where Mr Apte was read with his plan. He disclosed the plan, the details of which were as follows

The action should take place on the 20th evening during the prayer time. Mr Madan was to explode the 'Brick of Gun cotton' on the wall behind the prayer ground on a signal of Mr Apte conveyed by Mr Godse to Mr Madan That was meant to create confusion and disorder in the prayer gathering so that the audience should scream, run pell mell Taking advantage of the confusion, Mr Karkare and Mr Badage should quickly move about to take proper positions amidst the prayer gathering and throw the hand granades with them and hit Gandhiji from a very close quarter and escape amidst that confusion'

After this plan was explained in detail M/s Godse and Apte returned to the Hotel in late in the night. M/s Karkare, Badage and Madan went away to their places. On the 20th morning at about 10 A.M. Mr Karkare went to room no 60 of Marina Hotel Mr Godse was slightly indisposed. Soon Immediately after Mr Karkare went to the

the room, Mr Apte went out along with him and returned by noon By about 2 P.M., M/s Karkare, Badage and Madan all arrived. Mr. Apte told Mr Godse that due to his (Godse's) slight indisposition, he might not accompany them; but might come to Birla House at 5 P.M. if he felt better by that time M/s Karkare and Badage had got hand bags containing Hand-granades and Gun Cotton-Brick which were distributed to them.

All of them left the Hotel at 4 P.M for Birla House Mr ~~Apte~~ Godse followed them after about 15 minutes in a Tango, and reached shortly before the Commencement of the prayers. Mr Godse saw M/s Apte, Karkare and Badge among the prayer gathering in Birla House. He asked Mr Apte about his roll Mr Apte informed him that he (Apte) had brought a Taxi which was waiting in the rear of the Birla House and that his (Godse's roll was to convey the signal to Mr Madan for exploading the gun cotton, when he (Apte) ~~made~~ gives the signal He (Apte) also told Mr Godse that after the first explosion of

and after taking meals, they met again at Connaught Circus. There Mr Apte was ready with his plan. He disclosed the plan, the details of which were as follows

'The action should take place on the 20th evening during the prayer time. Mr Madan was to explode the 'Brick of Gun Cotton' on the wall behind the prayer ground on a signal of Mr Apte conveyed by Mr Godse to Mr Madan that was meant to create confusion and disorder in the prayer gathering so that the audience should scamper run pell mell. Taking advantage of the confusion, Mr Karkare and Mr Badage should quickly move about to take proper positions amidst the prayer gathering, and throw the hand granades with them and hit Gandhiji from a very close quarter and escape amidst that confusion'

After this plan was explained in detail, M/s Godse and Apte returned to the Hotel in late in the night. M/s Karkare, Badage and Madan went away to their places On the 20th morning at about 10 A.M. accd Mr Karkare went to room no 60 of Marina Hotel Mr Godse was slightly indisposed. Soon Immediately after Mr Karkare went to the

the room, Mr Apte went out along with him and returned by noon. By about 2 P.M., M/s Karkare, Badage and Madan all arrived. Mr Apte told Mr Godse that due to his (Godse's) slight indisposition, he might not accompany them; but might come to Birla House at 5 P.M., if he felt better by that time M/s Karkare and Badage had got land by containing Hand-granades and Gun Cotton-Brick which were distributed to them.

All of them left the Hotel at 4 P.M for Birla House. Mr Apte Godse followed them after about 15 minutes in a Tonga, and reached shortly before the Commencement of the prayer Mr Godse saw M/s Apte, Karkare and Badge among the prayer gathering in Birla House He asked Mr Apte where he was and Mr Apte informed him that he (Apte) had kept a Taxi which was waiting in the lawn of the Birla House and told him (Godse) that was to convey the signal to Mr Madan for exploding the gun-cotton, when he (Apte) made gives the signal He (Apte) also told Mr Godse that after the first explosion of

and after taking meals, they met again at Connaught Circus. There Mr Apte was ready with his plan. He disclosed the plan, the details of which were as follows.

The action should take place on the 20th evening during the prayer time Mr Madan was to explode the 'Brick of Gun Cotton on the wall behind the prayer ground on a signal of Mr Apte conveyed by Mr Godse to Mr Madan. That was meant to create confusion and disorder in the prayer gathering so that the audience should scream run pell mell. Taking advantage of the confusion, Mr Karkare and Mr Badage should quickly move about to take proper positions amidst the prayer gathering, and throw the hand granades with them and hit Gandhiji from a very close quarter and escape amidst that confusion'

After this plan was explained in detail, M/s Godse and Apte returned to the Hotel in late in the night. M/s Karkare, Badage and Madan went away to their places. On the 20th morning at about 10 A.M. Mr Karkare went to room no 60 of Marina Hotel. Mr Godse was slightly indisposed. Immediately after Mr Karkare went to the

the room, Mr. Apte went out along with him and returned by noon. By about 2 P.M., M/s Karkare, Badage and Madan all arrived. Mr. Apte told Mr. Godse that due to his (Godse's) slight indisposition, he might not accompany them; but might come to Birla House at 5 P.M., if he felt better by that time. M/s Karkare and Badage had got hand bag containing Hand-granades and Gun Cotton-Brick which were distributed to them.

All of them left the Hotel at 4 P.M. for Birla House. Mr. ~~Apte~~ Godse followed them after about 15 minutes in a Tanga, and reached shortly before the commencement of the prayer. Mr. Godse saw M/s Apte, Karkare and Badge among the prayer gathering in Birla House. He asked Mr. Apte about his roll. Mr. Apte informed him that he (Apte) had brought a Taxi which was waiting in the rear of the Birla House and that his (Godse's) roll was to convey the signal to Mr. Madan for exploading the gun-cotton, when he (Apte) would gives the signal. He (Apte) also told Mr. Godse that after the first explosion Mr.

the gun-cotton-Brick and subsequent explosions of the hand-granades, he (Aplé) and Mr Godse and Mr Madan should make off in the Taxi, as it was almost certain that M/s Karkare and Badage would manage to escape independently. Mr Godse saw the Taxi It was a green coloured vehicle with a Sikh Driver.

Shortly after the commencement of the prayers, Mr Aplé came to the rear and beckoned to Mr Godse who conveyed the signal to Mr Madan and shortly after, that, heard a loud report of explosion then Mr Aplé came up to the Taxi where Mr Godse was also present. After vainly waiting for more reports of explosion, Mr Godse and Mr Aplé got into the Taxi Mr Karkare also came out and said that they had not succeeded in throwing the hand-granades Mr Karkare also got into the Taxi and they drove off to Connaught Circus. After paying to the Taxi, Mr Karkare separated from them (M/s Godse & Aplé) and it was mutually agreed that they should go individually.

They then hurried to the Marina Hotel in another Taxi and after hurriedly paying the Bill, they went in that very Taxi to the Railway Station and entrained to Howrah Express which left Delhi at about 10 P.M. They travelled in First class without reservation. On the 21st January at about 12 noon, they reached Cawnpore and spent the day in the I class waiting room the next day ie on the 22nd, they took Punjab Mail at about 11.30 hrs and travelled in Second class. On the 23rd January, they got down at Dadar Railway Station at about 8 P M Failing to get accommodation in a Hotel they spent the night in the Second class waiting room, Victoria Terminus Bombay On the 24th January they went to Elphinstone Hotel in a Taxi. Mr Godse and Mr Apte lived in room no 6 and gave names as V. Vinayak Rao and friend, B Narayan Rao. They did not move about freely in Bombay. After a

NO. ?

Couple days of arrival in Bombay when M/s Godse and Apte were present at the Victoria Terminus Rly Stn, a messenger from Mr. Karkare met Mr. Godse and Conveyed him (Karkare's) message that he had reached Bombay province safely

M/s Apte and Godse brooded over the situation. They had read by that time reports of Madanlal's arrest and about the green car in the press and had ~~little~~ ~~doubt~~ were ~~sure~~ certain that police were sure to follow them up. They anticipated severe punishment under the explosive Act case. They also felt mortified in the frustration of their plan They decided to make another attempt before being rounded up by the police. Mr. Apte offered to think of alternative 'plans' but Mr Godse differed from him. According to Mr. Godse, the History of the Indian Revolutionaries ~~the never~~ showed had nothing

on record wherein such plans as given to out by Mr. Apte were successful; but individual action had, however, proved more successful, when it came to action by one single individual.

Mr Godse found Mr Apte reluctant for any action in which escape was not ensured. Accordingly Mr Godse volunteered himself Mr. Apte, however promised to accompany him to Delhi and to see if he could, after a further examination of the spot, conceive a better plan, in which case he (Apte) would join. Mr Godse told him that he (Godse) was not going to keep him on hanging at Delhi for more than two days

They left Bombay by Tata Air Lines on 28-1-48 at about 9 A.M. reaching Delhi at 12 30 P M They booked their seats in the names of N Vinayak and D. Narain in the 'Tata Air Line' Office From the Aerodrome, they came in the Company's Bus to the Air Office and proceeded

from there in a Taxi to Delhi Main Railway Station, where they stayed in I class waiting room Mr. Godse was carrying his pistol with a magazine containing seven bullets, while Mr Apte had no weapons During their two-day stay in Delhi, Mr. Apte could not conceive any effective plan. They parted at Delhi Main Station at about 3 P M on 30-1-48, having decided to go on their own ways.

Mr. Godse first went to Birla Mandir, in a Tonga where he saw carved images of Shivaji and Baji Rao on a pillar and sought inspiration from them From there, then he came to Birla House in another Tonga and reached there just when people were entering the prayer ground He tried to take advantage of the position from where he could suitably attack Gandhiji. He was carrying his loaded pistol in the pocket of his trousers. He stood behind the men who had lined up on

on the two sides like a cordon, and as Gandhiji approached, he bowed down to him to pay his last respects and whipped out his pistol and fired three rounds on him at point-blank range Immediately public rushed upon him and he surrendered. Some spectators inflicted injuries with sticks and fists on his body His bedding and a canvas handbag ~~as~~ were found to be lying in the first class waiting room of the Delhi Main Railway Station He said that he knew nothing about the present whereabouts of Mr ~~A~~

They had no plan, he said, to assassinate any other ~~to~~ Ministers of the Indian Dominion Govt, nor had they any plan to overthrow the existing Govt Concluding he said that he hoped ' I hope that the Ministers will take a lesson from this incident '

The following are the names transferred from the supplementary statements made by Mr N V Goose during first subsequent interrogation

These are in the order of events from the beginning, his early days to the date of assassination.

1. Jakatē. Husband of his aunt with whom he was living at Poona for education.

2. Bar Sawarkar. He is the nephew of Vir Sawarkar. Godse came to know him at Ratnagiri and appreciated his anti-British Speeches

Who is who of the case

Marthe. Brother-in-law, R.S.M at Otarsi Godse stayed with him in 1932.

Kasinathpant Limaye (vide item 7). Sangh Chalk of R.S.S at Sangli

5. Vishnupant Angel. Friend and partner in the Tailoring Hall at Poona

Aptē. (vide items 10, 11, 13) Assisted Godse in finding Hindu Rastra Dal for protection of their religion and for upliftment of Hindus.

Kasinathpant. (Vide item 4) Began to work as provincial Head of Hindu Rastra Dal

8 Bar Sawarkar (Vide item 2) Proposed as the Director of the 'Hindu Rastra Dal', but declined to accept it.

9 Vir Sawarkar. paid Rs 15,000/- as loan to start 'Agrani'

'Marath' Da subsequently changed to Prabhat. A very popular in Maharashtra

10. Aptē (Vide items, 6.11.13). Discussed the Anti-Gandhian idea with him. He (Aptē) made up his mind to do away with Gandhi in January 1948.

-19-

11	Aplē Vide item 6, 10, 13	Left poona with him on 16-1-48 to Delhi. They chalked out a plan to assassinate Gandhiji and Delhi
12	Karkare	Brought Madanlal to poona
13	Aplē Vide 6 10 11	Had a talk with karkare and got his willingness to & come to Delhi
14	Badage	Aplē promised to secure Bombs and pistols from this man
15	Gopal Godse	Younger Brother. prepared to join the Conspiracy
16	Wife of Gopal	Insurance policy of Rs 3000/- assigned to her
17	Mrs Aplē	Insurance policy of Rs 2000/- assigned in her name
18	Madhav Aplē	Younger Brother of N D Aplē to His man was appointed to manage the press during their absence
19	Miss Modak	She is a Cine Star. travelled with them from poona to Bombay. a true friend
20	Brother of Miss Modak	His man took them to Shivaji park, Dadar, in a jeep
21	Colony Restaurant	This is at Dadar where they took their meals

22	Dixit Malaraj	They left Badage near his temple temple "
23.	Green Hotel	Occupied one room for one night in the name of Apte
24	Badage, Karkare, Madanlar & Shankar	Met them (Godse & Apte) at Dadar
25	Dixit Malaraj	All except Shankar went to see him in a Taxi. and took the things, kept at his place He gave information regarding the use of hand granades
26	Gopal	Told that he (Gopal) is Coming on the next day and arrangements for revolver was made
27	*Mathuradas Maghajee	Apte and Badage and *his servant Shankar, went went with Apte and Gok Jakate to see *him at Bombay Dyeing Mills, Dadar
28	Partner of Kurla	Badage had a talk with this man "
"	Kale	He is on a hill at Kurla Went to him with patankar and obtained Rs 1000/- for business

30	Apte	Reached Delhi along with Godse by Air on 17-1-48
31	Marina Hotel	Stayed in a ~~Hotel~~ room under different names - S Despande and M Despande
32	Gopal	Met all- Apte, Godse, Karkare at the office of the H.M.S Delhi on the 19th
33	Vyas	Assumed name of Karkare at- Delhi
34	Bandopant	Assumed name of Badage at- Delhi
35	Relining Room at Cawnpore Rly Stn	Stayed here on 22-1-48
36	Arya pathkashram Bombay.	Stayed on 23rd night-
37	Elphinston Hotel Bombay	Stayed in a room from 24th to 27th
38	Purohit Hotel, Churchgate, Bombay	Apte, Gopal and Godse took a meal on 25th afternoon
39	~~Kay~~ Joshi and Thana	place where Apte Godse and Gopal met Karkare
60	Silver Bank Co	Took out- Rs 10000/- on pro-note for Newspaper and press Rs 9000/- sent to be adjusted at- poona Bank

41 Dr. parchure — Apte and Godse stayed with this Doctor at Gwalior ~~there~~ on the 27th when the Doctor gave them a pistol and 10 Cartridges

42. One man from 77 Gwalior — Godse gave him the unserviceable revolver.

63 Retiring room at Delhi Stn — Apte and Godse stayed there on the 29th

64 Jungle Behind Birla Mandir — place where Godse practiced He fired 3 or 4 shots on a tree and loaded 7 shots Burried hand granades there

---

The statement given by Mr N V Godse stands in contradiction with the ideas that one can have by studying the facts revealed with these above 64 items These items have not been taken down in details Only points are noted with a history ~~of~~ ~~been~~ behind them, all briefly narrated and heard here and there. Nothing about Gwalior has been mentioned in the statement given by Mr N.V. Godse Item 41 clearly indicates his relationship with Dr parchure of Gwalior

The following are the facts subsequently collected. It was about 6 years back that Mr N.V. Godse had gone to Dr. parchure's house at Gwalior. At that time some Maharaj was camping in Doctor's house. Mr Godse ~~felt~~ fell ill and remained in Doctor's house alone for about 4 or 5 days. At that time, they had some heated discussion over the unity of H.R.S and H.R.D, and Godse was not them satisfied with Doctor's argument. He was a revolutionary from the beginning. Since then Godse and Doctor were not in close contact.

Doctor parchure's roll in the Conspiracy.

Dr Dattatreya Sadasiv parchure, M.B.B.S brahmin, aged 47 years is a medical practioneer in Gwalior prishen. His father came to Gwalior about 50 years ago and settled there. Dr parchure received his primary education at poona, secondary education and college course upto Inter, at Gwalior His father was ~~a~~ Education Minister

at Gwalior He died about 25 years ago. Dr parchure studied Inter (Biology) at Fergusson College, poona then he came to Bombay, joined Grant Medical College and passed M B B S in 1931 In the same year, he entered Gwalior State Medical Service, and within a short period of three years, he was dismissed from State Service in 1934 He then took up to Medical practice in Laskar

He has four brothers - two elders and two youngers The eldest Mr Raghunath Rao is an Asst Mal, the elder Mr krishna Rao is financial Secretary in Gwalior, the younger Mr Balchandra is Tobacco Inspector and the youngest Mr Dinkar is a Clerk in Income-Tax office His eldest sister's sons Mr Viktanta 17 years old, and Mr Upendra, 12 years old are with Dr parchure His house in Laskar He

is at Laskar with in his house with his family, Krishna Rao and his family, Dinkar and his family, and his Ld mother

In 1939, he established Hindu Maha Sabha at Gwalior and started its branches in Gwalior State at different places. Later on, in 1940 he formed an organisation called Hindu Rashtra Sena. It had not started well in the begining. He had to organise it well on sound basis He had insisted one *Pachlegaonkar Maharaj to preside over Shivaji jayanti festival in 1941 Similarly Chandra Gupta Vedalankar and professor Ramsingh from Delhi were also invited for the function. It was at that time he came in close contact with *p Maharaj in connection with the Hindu Rashtra Sena. They had no connection whatever with R.S.S organisation. Theirs was an independent organisation Ji But they never hesitated, so far as policy was concerned, to Co-operate with it Similarly,

Though the Hindu Rashtra Sena had no connection with the Hindu Maha Sabha, yet they Co-operated with it In Gwalior State the strength of the Hindu Rashtra Sena was at that time about 2000.

Being the Director of the Hindu Rashtra Sena, Dr Parchure is also the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Gwalior since the last two to 2 or 3 years. No session of any kind has been held during his presidentship The other office bearers of the H R Sena are Dr Kishore, the Secretary and Mr Rameshwar Dayal, the treasurer Dr parchure used to attend all the Sessions of the Hindu Maha Sabha. He had attended the Madhura Session of in 1939 and Cawnpore Session in 1942

During the last week of August-1942, Dr parchure had come to Bombay. Here he saw Vir Sawarkar and Mr. A.S Bhide, the Editor, Free Hindustan He then went to Poona and held discussions to invite the

Hindu Rastra unite the 'Hindu Rastra Dal' and 'Hindu Rastra Sena'. At poona he explained this point to M/s G. M Nalwade, N V Godse, Jayant Tilak, Prof Jog, Nam Joshi and a host of others His idea of Combining H R S and H R D was not approved. Later on he was not in much contact with Godse

During 1966, he had gone to Bombay and from there to poona Being a Hindu Rashtravadi he was coming in contact with Vir Sawarkar During 1967, he had come to Bombay to attend the Working Committee of All India Shatis Hindu Sabha pandit Surya Dev, Girija Sahaya, Gangadhar jadhav (all from Gwalior) had accompanied him At that time, he had addressed two public Meetings one at Dadar and the other at Girgaon under the auspicaus of Hindu Maha Sabha It was at that time Mr Karkare of Ahmednagar invited him to his place (Ahmednagar) to address public meetings there M/s Kinkar of Kollapur and Bhausao Modak of Sholapur also wanted that

the Dr parchure should go to Ahmednagar Accordingly he went there from poona on 30-11-67 and addressed a public meeting on 'Hindu Sangathan' on 1-12-67 and returned to poona. where also he addressed a public meeting in Tilak Smark Mandir under the presidency of Prof. Mate of poona. The subject was "Hindu Sangathan in Gwalior State" Mr Gangadhar Gadhar also made some speech He then returned to Gwalior on 5-12-67

During August 67, Dr parchure had gone to Delhi to attend the Working Committee meeting of All India Hindu Maha Sabha Mr Madhukar Khire had also accompanied him He saw M/s N V Godse and N D Apte there at Delhi and had a little talk with them They said that they had visited Delhi to Collect Funds for their Daily paper Hindu Rashtra On 10th August 67, he returned to Gwalior.

Dr Parchure knows Bal Ingle and Bapu Gharpure of Indore and they are in Correspondence with him. They were seeking his advice to Consolidate the 'Dal' He was

was advising them to unite the H. R S. and H. R. D. During August 1967, the Hindu Sabha of Gwalior had started Non-Violent movement to achieve political Reforms to Gwalior State He had started Satyagraha to break Sec 144 Cr.p.c. All Sabhites of Gwalior State participated in it Several were arrested. After a Compromise was effected on 6-10-67 they were all released Later on they started the moment to get the term of the compromise implimented

It was about a year back, Dr parch had purchased one pistol Barrette' from Military Officer for Rs 750/- along with his license He always used to keep a revolver with him there was were 26 cartridges along with him, of which he had fired three. During

in. They brought tea for
two hold-alls they had two Canvas
hand bags each in their hands
After had put [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] at
- in front Mr. N.V Godse was in
his dhoti, had a warm Coat of Chocolate
Colour and a Sweater Dr parchure asked
them as from where they came to
where they came from all of a
sudden without intimation and what was
the urgent purpose to come in such a
hurry they said that they came from
Delhi for some Special purpose Tea was
brought in

After taking tea doctor Continued He
asked them about the object of their
Coming to Gwalior Both Apte and Godse
said that they have decided to
finish Godse Gandhi before 2nd February,
because after the 2nd Feb, Gandhi would
go out of Delhi

Godse then took out a revolver and

said that he had brought that for that purpose He further said that the revolver was not so good, up to the mark But Mr Godse and Apte expressed this with hesitency, and then asked Dr Parchure to procure a better revolver for the purpose He told them that he would try for a better one the next day morning Dr Parchure personally saw the revolver that was with Mr Godse It was of Country make Godse had only 5 or 6 cartridges He showed them to Dr Parchure The revolver was small

It was nearly 12 o'clock in the night Dr Parchure went upstairs to sleep Before going upstairs Godse told him (Dr) that one Madanlal who knew Bomb at Mahatmaji's during prayer Knew the Doctor well But Dr Parchure did not know Madanlal Godse recalled to Doctor's mind that Madanlal had taken an active part in Gwalior Satyagraha How during August 1967 But

and said that Madanlal might have come to Gwalior to participate in the Satya graha, perhaps after he (Dr) went to paul After this Dr went upstairs. Godse and Apte slept in the Hall

Next day morning ie on 28-1-48, Dr parchure sent his son Nilu and Rupa Mehtar to fetch one Gangadhar Dandavate they both returned after sometime and informed that Dandavate was not at-home Apte and Godse then took Tea and were Chatting in the Hall Dr Jadhav Dr parchure told Godse and Apte that Dandavate was not at-home found at his residence and that after his return, he (Dr) would see about pistols Both Godse and Apte expressed that they had to leave Gwalior by the afternoon train at 2.30 PM and that it would be better if they could secure the pistols by that time Doctor said that he would see to it after Dandavate comes home.

At about 9'30 A.M Doctor went to Dispensary. Aplé and Godse remained in the house when Doctor returned from the Dispensary it was about 12 noon. He found Dandawaty had come to Doctors house by that time and was chatting with Aplé and Godse in the Hall Before leaving home to Dispensary, Doctor had told Aplé and Godse that Dandawáth was a man of Confidence, and that he might be trusted and that there was no any harm in opening the topic of pistol with him even in his (Dr's) absence

On his return from the Dispensary, Doctor asked Dandawatte whether he could secure a good revolver within about an hour or two. Dandawatte had brought one already and he showed it to Dr pantura. They all went to the open yard behind Dr's house and there Dandawatte fired one Cartridge from the revolver Godse and Aplé then took the revolver and both examined the weapon whether it was a good one and whether it could serve

pistol or revolver? Verify. vide Sketch.

the purpose ahead of them that revolver was also found to be not good they wanted such a powerful revolver which should not give them a slip at the nick of time Sandwatte said that he would go ahead and try to procure a very powerful one by that evening Doctor went upstairs to rest for hour then he took his lunch along with Goose and Apte and all came down to the hall where they had a talk on Swaraj politics Later on Doctor went upstairs for a nap, leaving Godse and Apte in the hall At 5 PM, all had their tea and Doctor went to Dispensary; Godse and Apte went for walk out for a walk in the park Doctor had returned from the Dispensary at about 8 PM and by that time Apte and Godse also had returned.

It was at about 8 30 PM or so, that Sandwatty came to Dr parchure's house with a pistol, resembling that of Doctors of P Barnett co the pistol was shown to Apte and Godse Both Apte

And Godse examined thoroughly the pistol and took out its magazine and filled it with cartridges. There were 7 cartridges in the magazine MORE cartridges were filled Both Apte and Godse practiced They also & tried the Safty catch Then them approved the pistol Apte paid Rs 30/- to Bandawadle from his money purse. The price of the pistol was fixed at Rs 500/- Apte said that he would pay the balance later, as he had no enough of money at that time and as there were many items of expenditure to be immediately attended to, to successfully carry out the plan

After dinner, Bandawadle brought a tonga in which Apte and Godse left for the station about 10 30 PM While taking leave of Bandawadle they said that they would surely finish off Gandhi before 2nd February at the prayer time Bandawadle said that the pistol given to Godse was brought by him (Bandawadle) from one

Jagadish Goel After Apte and Godse left for station, Dandawate left Doctors house with his bicycle

The next day i.e on 29-1-48, Mr Krishna Rao, his elder brother, asked Dr as to why Godse and Apte had come to Gwalior Dr said that they have planned to murder Gandhi and hence had come there to procure a good pistol Mr K Rao was surprised to hear this and asked Dr as to why he associated himself with them in that affair

On 30-1-48, at 6 P.M, while Doctor was going towards his dispensary, he learnt that Godse Gandhi was dead He then went to the dispensary One Mr Shankara Rao Bhosale was with him After staying in the dispensary for some time, he returned home with his servant- Rupa Mehtar On his way home, he met one Ramdayal Singh of Rajput boarding to whom he (Dr) said that Gandhi was dead

and that they should carry on the work of Hinduism vigorously He went home and sent Rupa to purchase Sweetmeats for one rupee to be distributed in the house He said "We were all glad over Gandhi's assassination"

While he was coming home from the Dispensary on the night of 30-1-48 one Madhukar Bhide, 'Hindu Rashtra Sena' Volunteer asked him as to who might have killed Gandhiji, for which Dr replied that one Tam Maharashtrian from the Deccan had done that act. Godse and Apte had been Gwalior from Doctor's house, & Doctor may that they should [illegible] with, but Doctor did not [illegible] as to when they killed Gandhiji.

On 26th and 28th January 48, a meeting of the Working Committee of "Gwalior State Hindu Sabha" was held in Doctor's house Seven members had attended they all kept the proceedings of the meeting

Doctor says that he does not know

as to what happened to the revolver which Godse had brought with him at Malkapur was not given to ~~Dattatraya~~ Doctor

---

Godse and Apte were repeatedly telling that they should finish Mr Gandhi, and they were not mentioning anything regarding others - pt Jawaharlal, Sardar patel and others. Doctor ~~says~~ that he has with him one Sten gun, obtained from an ~~some~~ military officer whose name

---

The version given out by Dr Parchure in the above paragraphs are further supplimented and substantiated by the facts elicited while interrogating one Mr Madhukar Keshav Kale, who is a graduate of the Agra University, employed as a clerk in Gwalior State ~~Mr Kale's statement is as follows~~ The facts elicited during interrogation are as follows

One Pachlegaonkar Maharaj formed an Organisation which he called 'Hindu Rashtra Sena' at Gwalior Mr Kale, being a member of R.S.S. joined H R S. at the

instance of Dr parchuré's son, N. Lu This was only with the object of exercise I was a member of H R S up to 1967 Then he severed his connections after I entered Service He knew Dr pantine Very well and often used to go to his house to talk with him matters on politics In all talks on politics Dr pantine used to express that Congress High Command, including Gandhiji were all pro-Muslims and for that reason they should all be finished Once he gave an analogy that put as the pus of water & must be wiped at its Origin Gandhiji who is the Kernel since for the Congress policy, must be put an end to, in order to make the Congress High Command change its policy of appeasing the Muslims

Dr pantine as the President of Gwalior Hindu Rashtra Sena Organisation, and

Dandawatte is its main organiser His Dandawatte is an extremist, and far advanced in subversive activities He was instigating Dr panchure in all talks of public interest

N V Godse was known to Mr Kale as a prominent personality of the 'Hindu Rastra Dal' of poona. On 28.1.48, Mr Kale wanted to withdraw some money from the Bank, and therefore he was going to the Bank On his way, at about 12 30 P M, he casually stepped into Dr panchani's house where he saw Dr sitting in an easy Chair and his guests standing there in the Hall, closed to verandah the guests who were standing in the Hall had each a revolver in their hands and they were practicing the art of pulling the trigger etc, and loosen and inserting it again etc At that time Dandawatty was also present.

not Godse. Of to Of the two guests one was taller and could successfully pull the trigger, but Apte the other was not able to do so they seem to have had a number of cartridges with 42 them they were thrusting their hands in them pockets and were taking out one after another Both guests were expressing before Dr partane and Dandawatte that- Sl. rev. they (Godse & Apte) wanted good revolvers, port 40 and if good ones were not available, at least good pistols should be secured.

Dandawatte said that the two revolvers were good ones and saying so, he took them both to the backyard of Dr partane's house Mr. Kale also went along with them Dandawatte fired one round from the revolver and said that it was a good revolver the guest then tried, but could not pull the trigger to strike the hammer Dandawatte then took the revolvers and kept them in his pocket The two guests said that they wanted to leave Gwalior by the afternoon

afternoon train: (where to, Mr Kale this they did not tell") and that they wanted the pistol urgently before that time, and that they should proceed at once as the gang had already gone ahead of them Dandawatte said that he would procure for one pistol by evening and they could go by the night train. They then consented; and one of them took 5 notes from the pocket and gave to Dandawatte

Mr Kale was present along with them in the backyard and he also tried the revolvers. One was rather black and bluish. Both appeared to be country made; and later on Dandawatty also said that they were country made. They all then came in to the house and went up stairs where Dr parture was standing. Dandawatte said that the guests would be leaving Gwalior by the night train and Dr parture might; as well give them his own revolver, for, which Doctor said that he was not-

such a fool as to entangle himself by giving him an revolver They all came down, sat in the Hall and discussed matters on politics. One of the guests advised to start Satyagraha in Gwalior and attack the State Muslims for which act the Congress Ministry would kill get the Hindus arrested Then the Hindu Maha Sabha would, as a body, interfere actively and create a sort of tension throughout the country, preparing a ground to demand for fresh elections

It was then about 1 30 PM Mr Kale left Dr panchmia's house to go to Sant He met Dandawate near Taj Bazar and asked him whether he was able to secure the pass for the guests Dandawathy said 'yes' After finishing the work in the Bank, he returned at about 4 30 PM

On the next day evening i.e. on 29/-6-48 Mr Kale met Nilkant (Dr pantia's son) near Jayendra Ganj and asked him about the two guests who were there

in Doctor's house on the previous day. The boy Nilkant replied that they were Goe and Apte. Mr Kale then asked whether he was N V Godse. Nilkant said 'Yes'

Next day, "on 30-1-48, when Mr Kale had gone out for a walk near the Jayandraganj petrol Store, he heard the news of Gandhiji just then Dr parchure accompanied by one Maratha was going by the same road in front of Mr Kale He then told the news upon which Dr parchure expressed that one great Demon of the world was dead and that no time should be spared to form 'Hindu Samrajya' He further expressed that he was sure that the man was to finish the action between 30-1-48 and 2-2-48

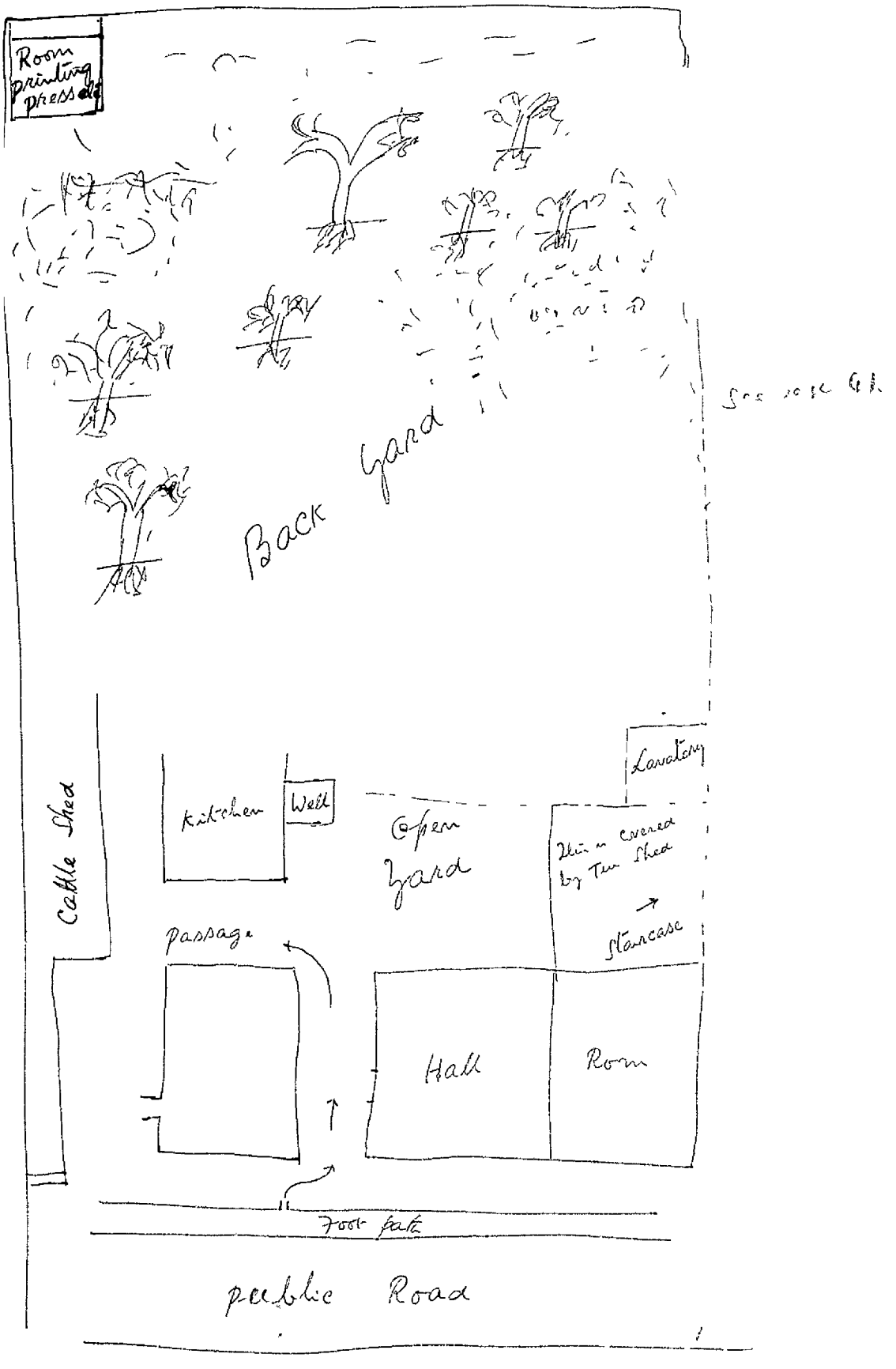
Dr parchure then went to the Dispensary Later on, on 31-1-48, when Pakistan Radio announced that one N.V Godse murdered Gandhiji, Mr Kale told to

mother and others that if he was Godse, he must have been the same man who had come to Doctor's house to take pistol Mr Kale narrated the whole story which he had seen and heard at Dr parchure's house

He then reported the matter, that is, of what had happened at Dr parchure's house on 28-2-48 to the Home Minister Further enquiry started

Mr Kale identified the two guests whom he saw at Dr parchure's house on 28-2-48

The statements given by Mr pawar of Dr parchure and also in Mr Nikam's go to corroborate the version of Mr Kale The pistol was sent for examination for Rs 6/- and was duly distributed among the members of the Cabinet Enquiry have also been made regarding the sweets where sweets were purchased Statements of a number of persons have been recorded


Room printing press etc
Back yard
Cattle Shed
Kitchen
Well
Open yard
Lavatory
Staircase
Passage
Hall
Room
Foot path
public Road

It was in the backyard that Mr Goodse, Aplé and Dandavathe had the trial of the revolvers that were brought by Mr. Dandawathe. One of the bullets that Mr. Goodse fired was also recovered and the bullet marks made on the walls wall were photographed. All these are kept as exhibits

Mr. Madhuker Keshav Kale was present throughout He has stated that he was an eye witness of the whole scene, but he could not understand at that time the purpose as to why they were seriously examining the revolvers

---

The following are the facts that subsequently came to my notice

regarding the role of one Mr Despande in this Tragedy

The full name of the person is Mr Vishnoo Ganesham Despande, Hindu, Brahmin, aged about 35 years He is the Secretary (rather was the Secretary till of late) of All India Hindu Maha Sabha He is a native of Mehkar in Buldana District of Central province, and Berar. where has some landed property and a house

Role of Mr. Des Ger

His wife and his four Children are now in that house His parents and Brothers are residing at Hattekhanda in the same District. (Sakharkheda)

He obtained his M.A Degree in 1934

He was once a Professor in Bishop College for about 6 months and a fellow in Morris College for about 3 years After that he was employed as a Section holder and Senior Reader in Govt. Press, Nagpur In Jan 39, he resigned the job and joined H.M.S as an

honorary worker. The same year, he was elected as the Secretary of the Central province provincial Hindu Maha Sabha and he continued in that capacity till 1944. Thereafter thereafter he was elected as the Secretary of All India Hindu Maha Sabha, in which capacity he is continued till today. In 1941, he started a Marati weekly from Nagpur, whose proprietorship he transferred to in December 194 In April 1939, he led a batch of Satyagrahi to Hyderabad (Dn) on behalf of Hindu Mah Sabha for establishing Civic Rights and religious liberties of Hindus in Hyderabad. In this he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to 1½ years R I. However he was released after about 5 months. In 1941 when the was ban on Hindu Mahasabha Session in Bhagalpur, he proceeded there to defy the ban and was arrested on the way at Kalya ded where he was detained for 15 day In 1942, he was arrested for having de a speech prepared prejudicial to the wa effort and was convicted 6 months R. I., at Chalisgaon, but was subsequently acquitted

in an appeal In March 1967 a ban was placed on his entry into the Punjab and he defied the ban for which he was arrested and sentenced 6 months S.I. at Lahore. After undergoing one month's imprisonment; the Session Judge in an appeal reduced the sentence to the imprisonment undergone so far and released him.

On 3-7-67, he staged a token demonstration in front of Broad Casting Station, New Delhi against the partition of India. He was arrested along with four other volunteers for breach of orders under Sec. 144 C.P.C. which were proposed in the city then the following day they were released on bail. After that he came to Berar to carry on agitation against the retrocession of Berar; and delivered lectures in many places on this subject. In July 67, he toured Districts of United province in connection with the direct action moment that was launched then by the United Provi.ce provincial Hindu Mahasabha from 1-8-67 He then came to Berar, and from there, to after two days, to

Bombay to preside over Hindu Students Conference held there on 2.3.47. Whenever he came to Bombay, he used to meet Vir Sawarkar, but at that time Vir Sawarkar had gone to Poona to attend Tilak Anniversary from Bombay he then returned to Berar and thence to Delhi, where he attended the Working Committee meeting of the All India Hindu Mahasabha and the Convention of All India Hindus The Convention was presided over by Vir Sawarkar and Mr Despande remembers to have seen Mr N.V. Godse present there on that occasion He (Despande) has faint idea of Mr Apte also having attended the same After the Convention he returned to Berar There he conducted a movement against Nizam's Sovereignty of Berar up to 15.8.47 on which day the problem was satisfactorily solved

Mr Despande then returned to Delhi by end of Aug 47 Somewhere in the first week of September, there was a meeting of the Working Committee at Delhi by and

Delhi which he attended In the second week of September 47, he went to Gwalior to bring about a compromise between Hindu Maha Sabha and Govt Here Dr pantare and others were in jail at Shivapuri and he interviewed them in jail He then returned to Delhi, and again in October 47 he went to Gwalior and stayed there for about a week He was accompanied by Dr. Indraprakash, the member of All India working committee. After staying there for a week, he brought arranged for some compromise and then returned back to Delhi Somewhere in nov or Dec 47, he visited Alwar where he delivered a public lecture under the auspicions of the local Hindu Maha Sabha Thereafter he went to Birbhum District in Bengal in connection with election campaign He returned to Delhi very soon and again went to Alwar along with Mr Indraprakash, Captain Keshav Chand and Ambacharan Basaria. There they delivered

a. public lecture under the auspicious of Hindu Maha Sabha they interviewed HH and discussed with him an arrangement for Conducting a daily Hindu paper on behalf Kshtriya Maha Sabha of which HH was the president they talked to HH with regard to the daily paper 'Bharat Times' conducted by him and some of his friends.

no clear

He then returned to Delhi and within a day or two he left for Madras by Air this was about 24-12-67 He went there in order to settle a dispute between provincial Maha Sabha and some branch Sabha He stayed there for about a week, addressed a public meeting and then came back to Delhi by Air by Air to Hyderabad on 1-1-68 there he addressed a public meeting and a press Conference. He then flew back to Delhi on 2-1-68 On the 3rd and 4th he addressed public meetings in U P under the auspicious of the Hindu Maha Sabha On 6th he returned to Delhi, and again left it on 9th for Bihar where he toured in Bhagalpur and patna dist: in Connection with All India Hindu Maha Sabha

and returned to Delhi on 22-1-48.

On 27-1-48, he addressed a public meeting in Connaught place at Delhi in order to repudiate the seven points of Mahatmaji and particularly giving of 55 Crores of Rupees to Pakistan. On 1-2-48 he was arrested and detained The order served on him showed that it was dated 30-1-48, ~~at~~ and as this order was prior to the assassination of Gandhiji he believed that it was in connection with his speech He was produced before the Magistrate along with Prof. Ramsingh and Mahan-Digvijay nath, the Speaker of the said meeting for having Conducted the meeting without permission of the Dist Magistrate. On 5-3-48, he was brought by train to Bombay under police Custody.

It would be seen that during the month of January 48, he was at Delhi from 22nd to 31st. After his return to Delhi on 22nd he came to know that a room

in Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan in which one Baba was residing was searched by the Police on the night of 20-1-68 in Connection with the Bomb explosion on that day at the prayer meeting ground of Gandhiji. After 27-1-68, Dr Sham prakash Mukarji told him that Babu Rajendra prasad was Complaining to him (Dr Mukarji) that he (Dr Mukarji) should use good influence on Hindu Maha Sabhites so that they now should not make inflamatory speeches. Upon this Mr Despande gave a ~~gist~~ gist of his speeches to Dr Mukarji in writing on his (Dr Mukarji's) asking for the same to be Conveyed to Dr Rajendra prasad and others Hon'ble of the Cabinet.

During the period, between 22nd and 30th January 68, Mr Despande said that he had not seen Mrs N. V. Godse or Apte at any time in Delhi in Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan. Mr Despande knows N.V. Godse for 9 years, ever since both of them met in Hyderabad jail in Connection with Bhavanagar Satyagraha.

He knows Mr. Apte since 63 after Agrani started. Both Apte and Godse were establishing a small group of their own, not directly under the Hindu Mahasabha and styled themselves as genuine 'Sawarkarites'. In the group politics of Hindu Maha Sabha, these two gentleman do not belong to the same group to which Mr. Desponde belongs He became the Secretary in Charge of the Head office where Dr Mukarji became the president and Vir Sawarkar retired from presidentship Mr. Apte contested for the general Secretaryship at Bilaspur Session and Mr. Desponde was responsible for defeating him They had set up a panel for the election of treasurer and other office bearer; but Mr. Desponde succeeded in defeating all of them.

In Hindu Maha Sabha there were two groups, one led by Dr Shyam prakash Mukarji which wanted to oppose the war effort and the other led by Vir Sawarkar which believed in militarisation at all costs cost.

It was well known in Hindu Maha Sabha Circles that Mr Desaponde was an active member of Dr. Mukarji's group and he was the Secretary of the Direct action Committee from time to time; and that was why he was looked upon not as very much staunch follower of Vir Sawarkar while Dr. Mukarji placed him (Mr Desponde) in charge of All India Office as soon as he became the president. Mr Desponde belonged to Bhopatkar group. There was much bad blood on account of Bharan dispute between Sawarkar and parmanandji and Mr Desponde was a member of Bhai parmanands Servant of Hindu Society. and editor of his papers In the last All India Committee Mr Godse, even publicly recorded his protest against them on the issue of Bhai parmanand. In view of these currents and cross currents, M/s Godse and Apte were not likely to take Mr Desponde into confidence in any matter whatsoever.

Mr Despande knows Mr Badage who has grown a beard. He (Mr Badage) is connected with Hindu Bhandar in Poona The last when Mr Despande saw Mr Badage was in Gorakpur Session in the year 1946. He had not seen Mr Badage in Delhi during January 1948.

Mr Despande had heard of one Mr Karkare who had gone to Maokali Via Nagpur, collecting Cloths and money for Hindu Victims & Mr Despande does not remember to have met him at any time. He (Despande) does not know Madanlal, but knows Mr Ashutosh Lahiry since 1939 The latter is at present the Gen Secretary of the Head office at Delhi So far as his (Despande's) knowledge goes, his leanings are more towards Dr Mukarji than Vir Sawarkar Mr Despande's wife was in Delhi till the time of his arrest She was not attending any prayers of Mahatmaji. This is the opinion of Mr Despande. But in the psycho. galvanic

Test Conducted on Mr. Despande, there is possibility to doubt Mr Despande's statement regarding Mrs Despande's attending the prayer meetings Definite Symptoms were there when the Crucial Questions were put. The magnitude of the P.G.R was considerably higher when both the Questions were put. So far as Test was Concerned there was provision to believe that she was attending the prayer meeting Subsequently I was told that it was verified and found that she was attending prayer meetings.

Mr. Lahiry

Ashutosh Lahiry, aged nearly 60, is the General Secretary of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha He is a native of Bengal and has been for last about 25 years residing in Calcutta His family is at present in Calcutta. He has a son studying for M.Sc.

Mr Lahiri took B.A Degree in 1914 and in the following year Continued for M.A, but was arrested in May 1915 for a

for a Conspiracy in waging war against British Govt. He was tried by Special Tribunal and was sentenced for ~~Transi~~ Transportation for 10 years. He was in Cellular jail in Andamans till 1921 and there he came in contact with ~~Mr.~~ Vir Sawarkar, Bhai Parmanand and Babasahib Sawarkar and over ~~three~~ hundreds of other political prisoners from the Punjab, Bengal and other provinces, under-going sentences. Whenever they happened to be together there, they used to talk on Indian Politics. Mr. Lahiri was brought back to Alipore jail, Calcutta in 1921 where he stayed for about a year and was released in August 1922.

Immediately after the release, he joined as the Asst Editor in the English Daily paper, - "The Servant which was the then only organ of Gandhiji

~~Non-Co-op~~ Non-co-operation movement in Bengal He continued to serve there till the paper ceased its publication In 1925 there broke out a big Communal riot of Calcutta, after which he joined Hindu Mahasabha. In 1927, he became the Asst Secretary of Bengal provincial Hindu Mahasabha. In 1930 he became its Secretary He continued in that position till 1932 when he was again arrested and detained for about 4 years when there was a wave of terrorism following Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement. He was released in 1936 In 1938, he became the General Secretary of Bengal provincial Hindu Sabha He met Vir Sawarkar for the first time after his release from the Confinement in Dec 38, at Nagpur when All India Session of the Hindu Maha Sa was held and which he presided Wh at Nagpur Session, he invited the new naked or nuxary

next Hindu Mahasabha Session of Dec 39 at Calcutta and he was the joint Secretary of the Reception Committee which organised the Calcutta Session. Over this also, Vir Sawarkar presided

In May 41, Mr Lahiri was elected as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and continued to be an M.L.A. till the end of 1945 During this period, he was elected as the Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha and since Jan 47, he has been its sole Hon General Secretary He was devoting his time between Calcutta and Delhi and lately he was organising an English Daily paper from Delhi and incorporated a public Limitted Co called Bharat publication Ltd at Delhi He made considerable progress and has purchased a rotary press when his arrest on 6-2-48 had upset all his plans

Mr Lahiri is one of the oldest Hindu Mahasabhites, having his intimate Connection with that organisation since 1925

since 1925, and as such, he claims to ~~[illegible]~~ wield some influence in the Hindu Maha Sabha organisation Veer Sawarkar made his appearance in the Hindu Mahasabha for the first time in Dec 37 at Ahmedabad Session as its President. He continued to be elected president every year upto Amritsar Session somewhere in the year 1943 or 44 Mr Lahiry was one of those who felt that Veer Sawarkar's continuance as the the president of All India Hindu Maha Sabha was not beneficial to the organisation and a new man should be elected. Mr Lahiri was actually trying to secure the election of Dr Sham prakash Mukarji as president, as against Veer Sawarkar in the election at Cawnpore Session which was a year previous to the Amritsar Session

Both at Cawnpore and Amritsar Sessions Veer Sawarkar was elected by majority, defeating Dr Mukarjee Owing to his illness, Veer Sawarkar could not preside, and nominated Dr Mukarji to act in his place as

as president. In the subsequent year Dr Mukarji was elected as the president at Bilaspore Session Mr. Lahiri met Veer Sawarkar in Dec 46 at Gorakpur Session and he (Lahiri) ceased to have any personal contact with him even through correspondence till he (Lahiri) met him again at Delhi in August 47 when Veer Sawarkar ~~came~~ went there to preside over 'All India Hindu Convention'.

Mr Lahiri met Veer Sawarkar once at his Residence at in New Delhi and had very brief talk with him along with others of the Maha Sabha. Since Bilaspur Session Veer Sawarkar had virtually retired from Hindu Maha Sabha and did not attend its working Committee meetings. Mr. Lahiri wanted to ascertain from Veer Sawarkar during ~~the~~ his talk at with him at Delhi whether he (Sawarkar) was prepared to take active part again in the Hindu Maha Sabha activities. Veer Sawarkar said that owing to his ill-health, it would be simply out of question. From that time upto the end of November 47

November 47, Mr Lahiri had no contact with him In Septr 47, the working Committee of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha appointed re-orientation Committee with Mr Lahiri as the Secretary with a view to modify the policy and the programme of the Maha Sabha in the new political background of the Country which had been ushered in owing to the establishment of pakistan and attainment of full independence since 15-8-47 As Secretary of this Committee, Mr Lahiri drafted a ~~~~ questionnaire, issued it to the press and sent it to all members of the Committee, include Veer Sawarkar who was also a member of the Committee that provided the occasion for resuming the correspondence with Veer Sawarkar As Mr L.B Bhopatkar who is the President of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha wanted to call the meeting of the re-orientation Committee at poona, Mr Lahiri wrote to Veer Sawarkar that he (Lahiri) would meet him in Bombay while going to poona, and would have a talk with him regarding the re-orien-t-

re-orientation of Hindu Maha Sabha politics as also the election of the next President of the forthcoming Session to be held in at Bihar in March 1968 But subsequently the Poona meeting was not called as the President preferred to wait and study further reaction Up to the date of Mr. Lahiri's arrest, he received only two replies from Veer Sawarkar, the last one being dated 15-1-68, in which Veer Sawarkar had expressed a keen desire to have a meeting with him (Lahiri) and discuss all outstanding questions regarding the H.M.S The previous letter was in respect of the question whether the All India State Maha Sabha should continue to function as a separate organisation or should they be amalgamated in the All India Hindu Maha Sabha

On 7-1-68, Mr Lahiri left Delhi by train at night for Cawnpore in connection with Maha Sabha work. At Cawnpore he was,

was presented with a welcome address
by the Municipality He addressed there two
meetings, one of Students and the other of
Public and also addressed a press Conference
He returned to Delhi by plane from
Cawnpore on 10-1-68 On 11-1-68, he addr
a Public Condolence meeting at Delhi about Bhai
parmanand Day From that time till 25-1-
he was all the busy with securing money
a Sum of Rs 35000/- required for clearing
the Railway Receipt for the Rotary press which
was sent through the Punjab National Bank
He had further grounds to worry about A
few days previously, the R R was sent back
to Calcutta un unpaid, and got back again o
his pressing request He was telegraphically
asked by M/s J C H & Co, that unless
that R R was immediately honoured, they
would recall the R R and sell the machine
to a new party That caused made him extremely
worry He was extremely worried about that,
and during that period he was desparately

desparately trying to find money He succeeded in securing the required sum by 22/23 of January 48 On 25-1-48, at about 8 A.M he took a plane to Jodhpur and reached there at about 10 A.M He was received by the president of Hindu Maha Sabha. The object of going over to Jodhpur was for the propoganda work of the H.M.S as well as to push through the sale of shares for Bharat publication Ltd But on his going to Jodhpur, he was told that the whole State was in festivity for three weeks owing to the Birth of a heir apparent to the Maharaja and no serious work could be done during that period So he abandoned his original work of staying at Jodhpur for three days On the following day, he left by Air for Bombay informing Veer Sawarkar as well as Bombay provincial Hindu Maha Sabha by Telegram about his going there

Mr Lahiri arrived in Bombay at about 4.30 P.M and was received at the Juhu

Juhu Aerodrome by Mr. Gadri and other members of the Hindu Maha Sabha. As Mr Lahiri had not arranged any place of residence for himself in Bombay, they felt much worried as all the Hotels were full He was taken to Veer Sawarkars house with a view to finding out whether any accommodation could be secured at Dadar through Veer Sawarkar So they all went to Dadar at 5.30 PM and Mr Lahiri had a brief interview with Veer Sawarkar, ~~Cancelled~~ Concerning his visit to Jodhpur and left the place along with M/s Bhide, Gadri and others to find out if any accommodation Could be secured in any Hotel at Dadar All their attempts were unsuccessful and at last Mr Lahiri was brought to Sad Sardar Griha at about 8 PM where he was given accommodation in one of the rooms

The following morning, arrangements were made for him in the Maratha and Kesari office Room in Sardar Griha Building On 27-1-48 at about 10 AM Mr Lahiri met Veer Sawarkar at his residence and had talks with him for

for about 1½ hours, mostly regarding presidentship. As he (Sawarkar) was likely to be solicited by the majority of voters, Mr Lahiri wanted to ascertain whether he (Sawarkar) would accept it as he was keeping bad health and had persistently refused to shoulder that burden. Veer Sawarkar agreed to preside only for 3 days of the Session, but expressed his inability to carry on with the responsibility throughout the year. They then discussed as to who would be then the Working president to shoulder the responsibilities. Various names were suggested and Veer Sawarkar asked Mr Lahiri to see Mr Bhopatkar and gather his opinion.

Mr Lahari had also long talks about re-orientation of the Hindu Maha Sabha policy in which the principal point was whether Hindu Maha Sabha should be thrown open to all communities including Muslims. To this Veer Sawarkar appeared to be not agreeable, as the time, according to him, was yet inopportune. He asked Mr Lahari to consult

Consult Mr Bhopatkar on this point.

The following morning i.e. on 28-1-48, Mr Lahari left for poona and reached there at 12 30 P M At poona he met Mr Bhopatkar and had two hours of talk with him on the subject that he (Lahari) had discussed with Veer Sawarkar at Bombay Mr Bhopatkar seemed to have agreed with Veer Sawarkar's opinion in the matter of allowing the Muslims into Mahasabha Mr Date, the Editor of "Kal", and a few others were of Veer Sawarkar's view They wanted to go even further and change the name of 'Hindu Maha Sabha' into 'Hindustan Maha Sabha' The same day Mr Lahari addressed a public meeting at 6 P M at Tilak Smarak Mandir over general political situation He spoke for about an hour and a half The meeting terminated at about 8 P M It was presided over by Mr Gogate, president

President, Hindu Maha Sabha, poona Mr Lahari left poona by mid night train and arrived in Bombay at 6-30 AM on 29-1-68 He spent the day in Bombay in meeting his friends and old acquaintances, trying to push forward the sale of shares of Bharat-publications Ltd of which advertisement appeared simultaneously all over India on 26-1-68. including the Free press journal in Bombay.

On the morning of 30-1-68, Mr Lahari went to see Veer Sawarkar and communicated to him his (Lahari's) experiences in poona and discussed at length the re-orientation question, prospects of Hindu Maha Sabhas Chances in the next election, his (Lahari's) Ventures regarding a daily paper in Delhi Veer Sawarkar offered to give some personal letters regarding this and Mr Lahari intended to stay at Bombay for that purpose upto 3-2-68 At 6 PM Mr Lahari addressed a very well attended Conference at the Servants of India Society Hall which continued till 5-30 p.m

He then came to Hindu Maha Sabha office at Girigaum on his way to Chowpatty public meeting which was arranged at 6 P.M and over which Jamnadas Mehta ~~presided~~ was to preside.

When Mr Lahari was taking Tea, sitting in the Hindu Maha Sabha office, excited people came running, bearing the news that Mahatma Gandhiji was shot ~~dead~~ at. The news was confirmed by some Hindu Maha Sabha men who had telephoned to All India Radio. Mr Lahari then went to Chowpathy and reaching there he found that Mr Gadre had already announced that the Meeting was cancelled owing to the tragic occurrence. When Jamnadas Mehta came, they (Lahari & Gadre) ~~Mehta~~ had a brief talk and dispersed. When Mr Lahari returned to Sardar Griha, he found that Mr L.B Bhopatkar had arrived. Streams of people were pouring in highly excited mood. The time was spent in discussing about the Tragedy. They did not know that night (30-1-48) that the assailant was Mr. N.V. Godse.

Mr Lahari went to bed at about 12 M.N A little time later somebody she called him and said that he (Lahari) there was a phone call for him. He went to attend the phone call and found that it was Mr Sadanand of Free press Journal who wanted Mr Lahari's reaction about the murder Mr Lahari gave a brief statement which was published on 1-2-68 in Free press Journal. ~~On the~~ On the following morning Mr Lahari came to know that it was Mr N V. Godse who assassinated Mahatmaji Mr Lahari rather apprehensible about the repercussions on the Hindu Maha Sabha

Mr Lahari consulted Mr Bhopatkar and decided to leave for Delhi by the first available ~~train~~ plane He booked his passage for the following day ie on 1-2-68 Before he left Bombay, he went again to meet Veer Sawarkar and then learnt that two of his men were arrested the previous night and Mr Veer Sawarkar was,

was apparently expecting some trouble in his house. At about 10.30 A.M on 31-1-48, groups of excited people were loitering near Veer Sawarkar's house Mr. Lahari had a brief talk with Veer Sawarkar in the house atmosphere, and then came away, purchased a ticket from Tata Air Lines, intimated to Mr. Bhopatkar all that he (Lahari) saw on the way about the attacks on the Hindu Maha Sabha people and their house

The following morning at about 9 A.M Mr. Lahari left Bombay for Delhi by Tata Air Lines and reached Delhi at about 1 P.M when he reached Hindu Maha Sabha office at 1.30 P.M, it was surrounded by police and search was going on Mr. V. G. Deshpande was arrested The search continued till 7.30 P.M., and after that he (Lahari) & left for Dr Shama prakash Mukarji's house when shortly after Mr. N.C. Chatarjee and Mr. D.N. Mukarjee of Calcutta arrived by Air to have Consultations with Dr Mukarji regarding

regarding the reaction of the assassination of Mahatmaji on (Hindu Maha Sabha They sat till 10 P.M. and decided to issue a Statement on the following day. This was published in papers on 3-2-68.

On returning to the Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan at 10 30 P.M Mr. Lahari had a talk with Mr. Bhopatkar at Bombay on telephone at about 11 P.M, conveying to him the message that he should hurry back to Delhi as soon as possible and also to issue a statement on the situation on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha This statement was published in papers on 3-2-6

Mr. Bhopatkar reached Delhi by train on the night of 3-2-68 or so The following morning, that is, on 6th or so, they assembled at Dr S P. Mukarji's house when they all unanimously approved of the statement which was issued by Dr S.P. Mukarji. Mr. Bhopatkar also issued another statement. It was decided to call a Working Committee Meeting

Meeting on 16-2-68, but on the 6th night was arrested unexpectedly

Since 1947 Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan was full of refugees At times the number used to go up to about 500 These refugees occupied every available place This greatly interfered with Mr Lahari's Hindu Maha Sabha work. At times even the H M S office had to be allowed to be used by the refugees Mr Lahari had to struggle hard against Mahasabha Bhavan being permanently converted into a refugee camp. This brought him (Lahari) into great conflict with some of their Hindu Maha Sabha friends coming from the punjab and Frontier and who were trying to infiltrate as many refugees as possible in defiance of his (Lahari's) instructions At times he had to take the help of the police to prevent forcible admission of the refugees from outside. This made impossible for him to maintain any discipline or any control

Control over the in coming or the out-going of the people to and from the Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan By the middle of January '68, the number of the Maha Sabha Bhavan was nearly about 150 and though the Condition greatly improved later on, nevertheless it was very difficult to maintain Control about the admission of new Comers Before July 1967, they used to maintain a regr of new Comers. but all this had to be given up owing to the rush of refugees

Mr Lahari paid that he knew nothing about Mr Madanlal, whether he was at the Bhavan or elsewhere prior to 20th Hc (Lahari) Continued that he 'did not remember' to have seen him, and came to know about him on the morning of 21-1-68 when he (Lahari) learnt that on the previous night at about 12 O'clock, police visited the Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan and had interrogated a "Sadhu" who was staying in Room no 3 of

??

funny about

the Bhavan for about 3 weeks previous to this He (Lahari) was also told that the police had questioned the Sadhu about Mr Madanlal who was reported to have resided in the same room The police, however never approached Mr Lahari, nor did they ask him any question about it, though he (Lahari) was the General Secretary and was directly responsible for admitting new persons and he could have been available for interrogation

Mr Lahari continued that he knew Mr N.V Godse for the past 8 or 9 years as one of the workers of the Hindu Maha Sabha for Poona He also knew that Mr Godse was conducting a daily paper Agrani' which was subsequently changed into "Hindu Rashtra" In 1946 M/s Godse and Apte had gone Delhi a number of times and the last that he (Lahari) met him (Godse) at Delhi was either in June 47 when All India Committee meeting was held or in August 47 when All India Convention was held. Mr Lahari

remembers one Karkare of Ahmednagar who had gone to Calcutta in November 46 to visit Naokali, with a letter of introduction from some one whose name he (Lahari) does not remember Mr. Lahari also sent some collections to 'Naokali Relief Fund' Mr. Lahari ~~Afford~~ He had never seen Mr. Karkare besides on that occasion

Mr. Lahari concluded that he did not know M/s Gopal Godse, Badage, and Shankar; nor had he heard of these names. He was not aware whether they had resided in Room No. 3 of Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan between the 15th and the 20th January 1948 He had not received any Chit or note from ~~Mr~~ Mr N.V. Godse for giving accommodation to any person in the Bhavan at about that time During his (Lahari's) absence, the Hon Secretary was temporarily in Charge of the Hindu Maha Sabha Bhavan since 16-1-48 for 3 months. He was one Dr. Satya prakash. Mr Lahari could not say ~~what~~ ...

whether Dr Satya prakash had received
any chit or note from any of the members
to provide accommodation in the H U S Bhavan

Instructions to the patient.

We are to find out the causative psychic factors that brought about the murder of Mahatmaji. This has nothing to do with the Investigation. There are police officers to deal with it. It is a point of psychological interest to know as to why a clash between two ideologies should culminate in this way. You need not be anxious before this apparatus. It never hurts you in any way, nor does it make any mistake.

I am going to ask you a few questions. Answer them truthfully and briefly. Please do not try to explain in long sentences. Mere answer to the point, 'yes' or 'no' is what is wanted.

I am sure, as one of the leaders of the Country, you are interested in this branch of research work in psychology. I hope you will kindly help me to diagnose as to why a clash between two ideologies should result in killing a man."

Crime Detection by means of Psycho-Galvanic Reflex Technique.

1 Date. 27-3-48 Time 5.40 PM to 6.35 PM.

2 Initial Resistance 12000

3 Deflection for 1000 fall in the known arm 9.5 Cms

6 Scale $\frac{1}{12}$ = 9.5 (ie 10% fall 11.5 Cms)

5 Calibration at 2

6 Deflection for Cough 7.0 Cms

7 Deflection for Long Breathing 2.0 Cms

8 Deflection for Laughter 12.5 Cms

9 Deflection when thought process is involved such as Counting backwards, Simple multiplication etc. 5.0 + (3.5 (11+1) 6.5

10 Method adopted - 6

11. General Condition of the Health of the Subject. Good

12 Name of the Subject

Problem

"To determine whether Mr Deshpande knew anything about the Conspiracy and whether Mrs Deshpande was attending prayer meetings."

Sl no:	Questions	Ans	Non-crucial Reaction	Non. crucial	Crucia
1	Are you Mr Despande ?	Y	7.0		
2.	Are you about 35 yrs old ?	Y	4.0		
3.	Are you with your parents ?	N	2.0		
4	How many brothers have you ?		4.0		
5	Are you married ?	Y	4.5		
6	How many Children have you ?		3.0		
7	Where were you educated ?		6.0		
8	Had you gone out for foreign studies ?	N	3.0		
9	Was it 1936 that you got your M A Degree ?	Y	2.5		
10	Were you not Consulted before the Assassination ?	N	7.5		7.5
1	Are the police officers courteous to you ?	Y	4.5		
2.	Are you being looked after well	Y	2.0		
3	Did not Mr Apte meet you before Ass^n	N	3.0		3.0
4	Was Mr Godse with him at that time ?		2.5+2.0		2.0
15	Are you a vegitarian ?	N	1.5		
16	Do you Come from Gujarat ?	N	3.0		
17	You know Mr Godse very well, I believe	Y	3.0		3.0
18	From how long ?		0.5		

Crucial

Average Reaction		Extent of deviation from the av. of the non-crucial.	Criminal Index	Remarks.
Non-crucial	crucial			
2·8	3·6			
"	"			Balmore.
"	"			
"	"			3 real Brs. & 2 Lochs
"	"			
"	"			Ap
"	"			No diff.
"	"			
"	"			
"	"	4·7	2·7	
"	"			
"	"			
"	"	0·2		
"	"	1·7	1·6	Lang. Hy.
"	"			
"	"			
"	"	0·2		
"	"			

9 (1)

Sl' No	Questions		Reaction N crucial	Reaction Crucial	AV Reaction N cr crucial	Extent of Deviation Cr index		Remarks
19	Do you speak Kanarese?	N	0 5		28 36			
20	Marathi?	Y	6 0					
21	Was it on the 19th that M/s Apte and Godse met you at Delhi?		2 5	2 5				
22	Were you at Delhi on or on the 20th?	N	2 0	2 0				
23	Had you any correspondence with Godse?	N	3 0	0				
24	Were you a professor once?	Y	3 5					
25	Do you know Dr parkure of Gwalior?	Y	2 5	2 5				
26	Had you gone to Lmn at any time?	Y	6 5	6 5		37	23	20
27	Did not Mr Godse tell you about Gwalior on the 29th?	N	2 5	2 5				
28	Did you not know that M/s Godse & Apte had gone to Gwalior again?	N	3 5	3 5		07		
29	Were you a student of politics?	N	1 5					
30	Which was your subject?		5 0					
31	Do you know Vir Sawarkar?	Y	2 5	2 5				
32	Whom do you regard more, S or Gandhi?		1 3 0			17	16	
33	Is Vir Sawarkar doing well?							
34	Were you meeting him often?		2 5	2 5		07		
35	Were not M/s Apte and Godse with him Sawarkar before the assassination?			2 5				
36	Is Vir Sawarkar about 70 yrs do							

Questions		Reaction N	Reaction Crucial	AV Reaction N cr	AV Reaction Crucial	Extent of Deviation Cr	Extent of Deviation Ord	Remarks
								9R 11 00 C
7 (53) Was Mrs Desponde attending the prayer meetings?	N	N	60	28	36	32	21	
38 How old is your last baby?		05						2 Yrs
39 Do you fondle your Children much?	Y	25						
40 Do you know Mr Tankare?	N	~~60~~	60			32	21	
41 Had you gone to Ahmednagar?	N	~~30~~	30					
42 Do you play Cricket?	N	20						
(X) — o(32 [illegible] 45								
43 Do you know Madanlal?	N	~~25~~	25					
44 Did not Apte tell you about him on the 19th?			30					
45 Were you a Student of History?	Y	00						
46 Do you know one Mr Badage?	Y		35			07		
47 Do you find time play to go to clubs?	N	20						
48 Are you fond of music?		45						
49 Did not Apte discuss with you the C R formula? (X) S 59(2)		~~30~~	(~~[illegible]~~ 65)			~~37~~	23	
50 Were you not being consulted on all important matters? is it not?		11						
51 55 Crores of rupees is certainly a very big sum is it not?			20					
52 Are you residing in Delhi from a long time?		25						
53 (37) Was not Mrs Desponde attending prayer meetings?	N	X	15			12	56	
54 From how long are you the Gen Sec of H M Sabha								

Questions		Reaction per N Crucial	Reaction per Crucial	Av. Reaction per Cr Crucial	Extent of deviation	Cr Index	Remarks
55 Is not Bombay very chilly?	N	30				28 36	
56 Is Delhi better than this?	Y	3·5					
57 Did not Apte tell you about Madanlal?	N			20			
58 Did you not meet Apte & Godse during last week of January?	N			25			
59 Do you smoke? (Q1 x (Q9) . (65		20					
60 Had you not guessed at least that Something disastrous would take place?	N			20			
61 Do you know that Mr Badage has grown a long beard?				15			
62 Are you aware that we look upon you as one of our leaders?		5					
63 Had you any heated discussion with M/s Apte in January?	N			25			
64 Do you swear that you did know anything about the Conspiracy				20			
65 Are there two sections in Hindu Sabha?	Y	15					
66 Had you gone to Ahmednagar?	N			15			
67 Do you know that Mr Karkare is from Ahmednagar?	Y			25			
68 Had you given the gist of your Speeches to Dr S P Mukarji	Y			60			
69 Do you know that they had be Submitted to Babu Rajendra prasad?				30			
70 Had you gone to Alwar in January?				45			
71 Had Mr Karkare brought some Cloth to you from Mr Godse	N			30			
72 When was it?	N			20			

Questions	Ans	Reaction PPR N Cr	Reaction PPR Crucial	Av Reaction N Cr	Av Reaction Crucial	Extent of Deviation Cr and	Remarks
13 Did you address any public meeting at Bellu after the explosion?	Y		30	28	36		
14 When did you first hear the Bomb explosion at the prayer meeting Hall?			20				
15 Were you expecting that something disastrous would happen?	N		15				So far taken for statistical purpose.